

# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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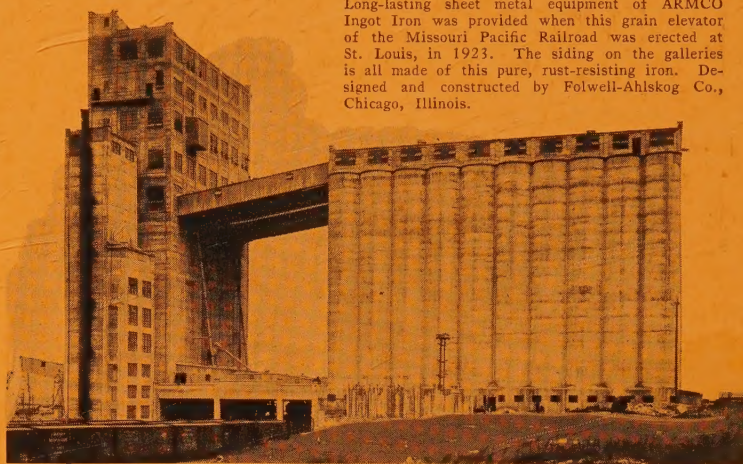
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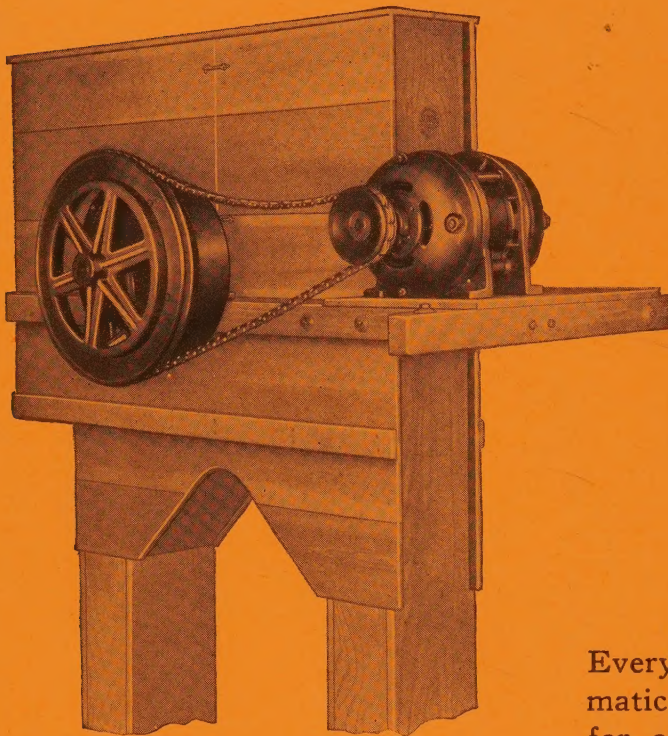
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## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

### AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.\*  
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Texas Wheat Growers Association.\*  
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Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.\*  
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Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
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Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.\*  
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*  
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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De Molet Grain Co., receivers-shippers.\*  
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Ferguson Bros., Inc., grain, hay, feeds.\*  
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Rumsey & Company, commission merchants.\*  
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

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Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.\*  
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Decatur Grain & Elevator Co., grain dealers.\*  
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*

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Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.\*  
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.\*  
Houlton-Connell Grain Co., wholesale grain.\*

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Enid Milling Co., grain merchants, public storage.\*  
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Feuquay Grain Co., consignments-merchants.\*  
General Grain Co., terminal elvtr. gr. merchants.\*  
Gels-Price Elevator Co., grain and feed.\*  
Goltry Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hacker Grain Co., A. R., consgmts. brokers, mchts.\*  
Henry Grain Co., John, consignments, grain merchants.\*  
Johnston, W. B., grain merchants, (terminal elevator.\*  
Pillsbury Flour Mills, milling wheat buyers.\*  
Randels, W. M., grain merchants, consignments.\*  
Robinson Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Southwestern Terminal Elvtr. Co., public storage.\*  
Union Equity Exchange, grain merchants.\*

### FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.\*

### FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, Geo., grain broker exclusively.

### FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., export & mlg. wheat, coarse grain.\*

### FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

### FORT WORTH, TEX.

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Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.\*  
Claiborne, H. L., mgr. J. S. Bache & Co., futures.\*  
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.\*  
Exchange Commission Co., consignments, commission.\*  
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.\*  
Mullin Grain Co., P. J., brokerage, consignments.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic, expt. consignments.\*  
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., brokerage, consignments.\*  
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkg. consignments.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., expt., futures, consignments.\*

### GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.\*

### GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.\*

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Merchant Exchange Members.

Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.\*  
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.\*

### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & cam.\*  
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Hart Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.\*  
Malbucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.\*  
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.\*  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.\*

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Cox-Lam Co., Kansas wheat shippers.

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Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.\*  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.\*  
Denton Grain Co., Oliver, consignments.\*  
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.\*  
Lawless Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.\*  
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.\*  
Secular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. merchants.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.\*  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.\*  
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*

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Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.\*

Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.\*

### LINCOLN, NEB.

Paul, J. M., grain broker.\*

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Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and mill feed.\*

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Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

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Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*

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Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.\*  
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.\*  
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*  
Rankin & Co., M. G., all feeds for mixing.\*

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.\*  
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., grain merchants.\*  
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'cste.\*  
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.\*

### NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.\*

### OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.\*  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.\*  
General Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.\*  
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
(Continued on next page.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

## OMAHA, NEBR.

### Grain Exchange Members.

Butler-Welsh Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.\*  
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.\*  
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

### Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.  
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.\*

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.\*  
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*  
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.\*

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

### Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.\*  
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers-shippers.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.\*

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Northern Grain Whse. & Mktg. Co., grain merchants.

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

## RANKIN, ILL.

Rankin Grain Co., car lot buyers and shippers.\*

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

### Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*

## SALINA, KAN.

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Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., mchts. wh. & Coarse gr.\*  
Smoot Grain Co. operate Salina Terminal Elevator.\*

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distrbtr., hay, grain, seeds.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Merchants Exchange Members.

Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.\*  
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*  
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.\*  
Schwarz Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.  
Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.\*  
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

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Davis-Noland-Merrill Gr. Co., futures.  
Goffe & Carkner, Inc., consignments, futures.  
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Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gen'l gr. mchts.  
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., mill feeds.  
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, milo.\*  
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**J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.**

Grain Merchants

111 W. Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Ill.

**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

**CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock  
and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover	..\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather	3.00
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather	..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth	..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition)	3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.	..... 20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code	..... 15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code	..... 15.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)	12.50
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All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**

843 Rand-McNally Bldg., CHICAGO

**Commission Merchants**Receivers and Shippers of  
GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS**Stratton Grain Company**

Grain Merchants

Continental Bank Bldg.  
Chicago, Ill.



Board of Trade  
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## CHICAGO

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### Universal Grain Code

Compiled especially for use by the Grain and Milling Trades.

Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep your business to yourself. Prevent expensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code words for expressions used in the grain trade, printed on bond paper and bound in black flexible leather. Size 7x4 1/2 inches. Price \$3.00.

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Chicago, Ill.

### Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

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Members of all principal Exchanges. Private wire service to all leading cities in this country.

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*We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations Between Terminal Grain Markets*

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Grain and Hay  
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WABASH BUILDING

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RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS  
GRAIN—HAY  
MILLFEED—FLOUR

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Own and Operate the  
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR  
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Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

### HARPER GRAIN CO.

Wabash Building

*Modern elevator facilities  
at your command.*

### SAMUEL WALTON CO.

Established 40 Years

RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS

Grain, Hay, Straw and Feed

Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

We can't get along without the Grain Dealers Journal. Please find check for renewal enclosed.—Alfred Rensmeyer, mgr., Farmers Elevator, Voda (Collyer, P. O.), Kan.

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### PICKER & BEARDSLEY COMMISSION CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG.

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GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

### LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN CO.

Established 1877

St. Louis

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Have enjoyed reading your Journal for several years. Enclosed is our check for \$2 for renewal.—O'Bryan & Allen, Rippon, W. Va.

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Handling Grain on Commis-  
sion Our Specialty

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Receivers GRAIN Shippers

42-47 Board of Trade

### Rumsey, Moore & Co.

Solicits Your Consignments

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We have induced reliable advertisers to talk to you. If they interest you, mention that you saw it in The

# Grain Dealers Journal



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Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

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*Specializing in Southwestern Corn*

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 5,500,000 Bushels

**DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.**

Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

**SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"**

6 000,000 Bushels

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

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Operating Alton Elevator

**CONSIGNMENTS**

Future orders executed in all markets

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Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.

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WHEAT  
and  
OATS**NORRIS GRAIN CO.**

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN  
and  
BARLEY**CONSIGN**  
ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.  
Kansas City**A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.**

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Mill Orders a Specialty

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited  
**KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.**

We Solicit Your Consignments

**Lawless Grain Co.**

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Kansas City, Mo.

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*Consignments*

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**UHLMANN GRAIN CO.**

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Operators of Katy Elevator, 2,300,000  
bushels capacity, at Kansas City

A Service of 51 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

**B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY**

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Independence, Concordia, Atchison, Hays, Kansas.  
St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo. Hastings, Nebr. Burlington, Colo.

**SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY**  
CONSIGNMENTS1124 Board of Trade  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

I surely like all of the Journal. It is a great help to the grain trade.—James J. Lambrecht, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Cowles, Neb.

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Members**DES MOINES**Board of Trade  
Members**Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.**  
DES MOINES, IOWA

Terminal and 12 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels

We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn  
Oats sacked for Southern Trade.**LOCKWOOD GRAIN, Inc.**

Des Moines, Iowa

We Buy and Sell  
**CORN and OATS**



# DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. Any Grain Exchange member listed below is equipped to serve you.

**The Conley-Ross Grain Co.**  
Wholesale Grain

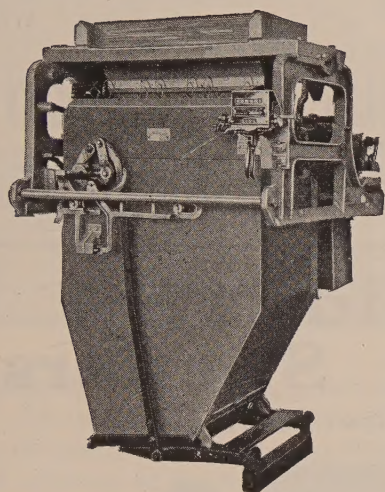
**The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.**  
Grain, Hay, Beans.

**Rocky Mountain Grain Co.**  
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic  
**Houlton Connell Grain Co.**  
Wholesale Grain.  
Get in touch with us.

**Kellogg Grain Co.**  
Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

## Install the Richardson All-Automatic Grain Shipping Scale



for efficient loading and accurate weighing

Every car load shipment of wheat, corn, or oats weighed over a **Richardson** is weighed accurately. No poises to be set back to zero. No adding up and writing down of totals to invite mistakes. No time lost.

Load the car and print the weight. Then in the event of loss through leakage, theft, or accident, **you are protected** and have proof of the loading weight.

Remember, the Richardson Automatic Scale costs least to install, costs least to operate, and has the lowest maintenance costs.

## RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

WICHITA

BOSTON

OMAHA

PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

MINNEAPOLIS

GULFPORT

LOS ANGELES

## Scale Ticket Copying Book

This book contains 125 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back on itself so as with the use of a sheet of carbon to make a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains in the book. The original tickets form the outer half of the page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weighers Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper, 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73. Price \$1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

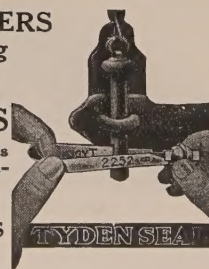
10,000 SHIPPERS  
Are now using

## TYDEN CAR SEALS

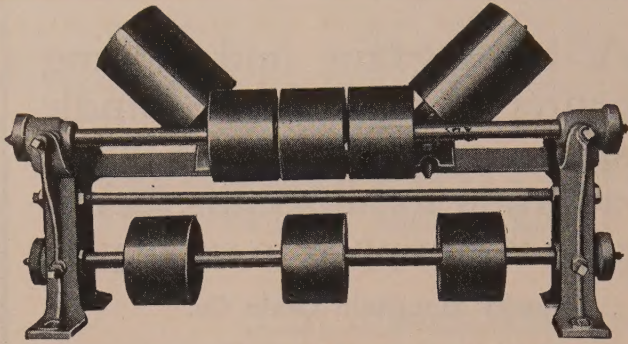
Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent  
CLAIM LOSSES  
Write for sample's and prices.

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.  
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



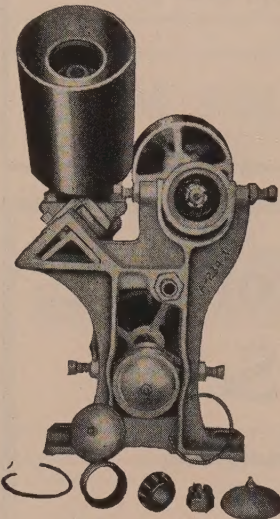




## CONVEYING EQUIPMENT

Equipped with

## TIMKEN ROLLER BEARINGS



IT IS now possible to secure more efficient conveying equipment. It is manufactured by "Ehrsam" and equipped with Timken roller bearings. This type of conveying equipment makes for greatly increased economy and efficiency in operation.

## "EHRSAM"

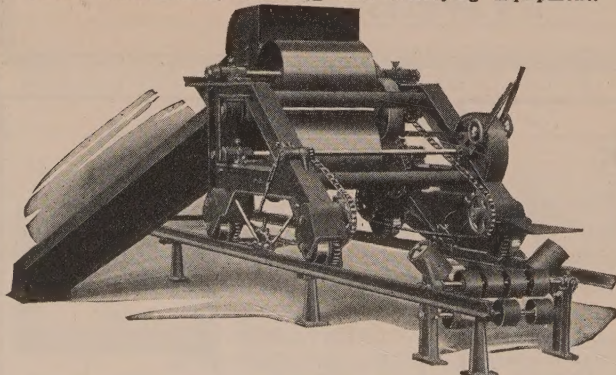
### Grain Handling & Milling Equipment

Ehrsam manufactures a complete line of grain handling and milling equipment. For over fifty years they have pioneered in equipment of this type. This insures complete satisfaction when ordering Ehrsam equipment.

### J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

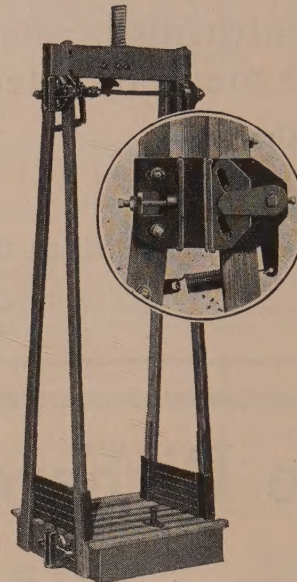
Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills; Grain Elevators; Cement Plaster Mills; Salt Plants; Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems; Fertilizer Factories; Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.



The illustration shows the Ehrsam heavy duty self-propelling tripper. Equipped with roller bearings or collar rolling bearings and either worm gear or friction drive. A very efficient machine.

### THE NEW MANLIFT

## "RIDE-SAFE"



Beyl Design

is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip up is the last one down!

### "RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

50 ft. Complete

**\$75.00**

Less Counterweight

**\$65.00**

You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?

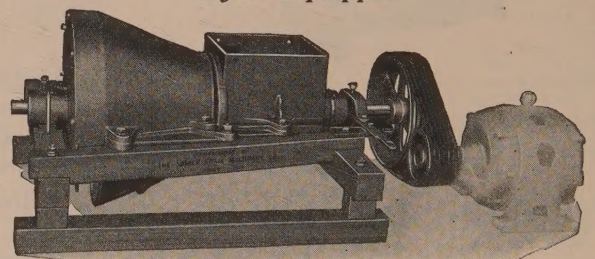
## LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

## Sidney Corn Shellers

Hyatt Equipped



Can Now Be Furnished with Tex-Rope Drive.

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature

### The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Sidney, Ohio

Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators and Feed Mills



DIAMOND RUBBER CO. INDUSTRIAL NEWS

# Quaker Oats Company's new cereal travels over Diamond Grain Belts to the Nation's Breakfast Table



Photo shows the Cedar Rapids plant of the Quaker Oats Company. Leonard Construction Co., Chicago and New York, builders. The new addition, consisting of 48 hundred-foot tanks, was poured in 19 days, one of the most remarkable engineering feats in the records of grain elevator construction.

**D**IAMOND Grain Belts have won the approval of many acknowledged experts in the grain handling field, and one of the most recent of such endorsements is this—

When the Quaker Oats Company's 2,000,000 bushel plant was built at Cedar Rapids in 1927, 6,810 ft. of Diamond Grain Belting were installed in it.

Since then, we have furnished an

additional 639 ft. of Diamond Belting for this plant.

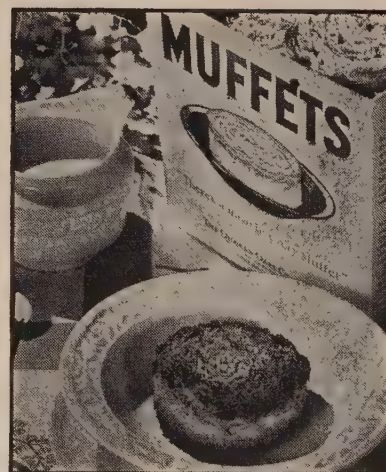
And now, in the new addition which is nearly completed, fifteen more Diamond Belts, aggregating 4,730 ft., are about to be installed.

Good engineering is always a prominent feature in the Quaker Oats Company's plants, and the fact that Diamond Transmission and Conveyor Belts have been used in several of them for a number of years, is very significant to those who are seeking belt quality and economy.

## THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

Distributors in most principal cities—Branches as follows:

Akron ✓ Atlanta ✓ Kansas City ✓ New York ✓ Philadelphia  
Dallas ✓ Chicago ✓ Los Angeles ✓ Seattle ✓ San Francisco



MUFFETS, product of the Quaker Oats Company, are the favorite breakfast food of millions.

# Diamond

RUBBER BELTING  HOSE · PACKING



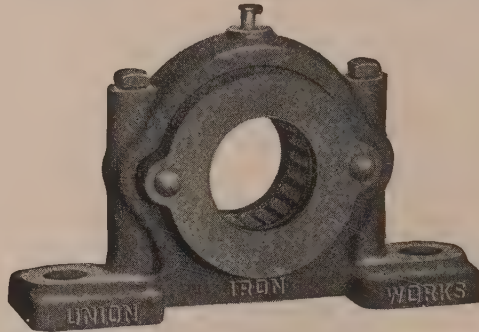
IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCING

IMPORTANT

# HYATT ROLLER BEARING

## WESTERN SHELLERS AND CLEANERS AND LINE SHAFT EQUIPMENT



HYATT ROLLER BEARING  
—PILLOW BLOCK—

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR GIVING COMPLETE DATA

## UNION IRON WORKS, DECATUR, ILL.

### Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President

A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

### TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO. LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.  
**OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS RETURNED TO OUR POLICYHOLDERS IN 26 YEARS**

ASK ABOUT OUR SAVING PLAN

E. A. Brown, Pres.

W. J. Shanard, Vice-Pres.

W. Z. Sharp, Treasurer

E. H. Moreland, Secretary



### OPERATING HAZARDS

cause more elevator fires in July than in any other month. For that reason special preventive measures should be taken: Careful oiling, regular cleaning and, probably most important of all, a thorough examination of the house at closing time. Make sure, especially, that all bearings are cool before leaving them for the night.

### GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald  
Secretary & Treasurer  
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter  
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.  
Omaha, Neb.

## Selection of Risks

is essential to the security of an insurance company.

## Selection of an Insurance Company

is just as essential to the security of an assured.

*The "MILL MUTUALS" fulfill the most rigid requirements.*

Write your insurance company or this office for details.

## Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

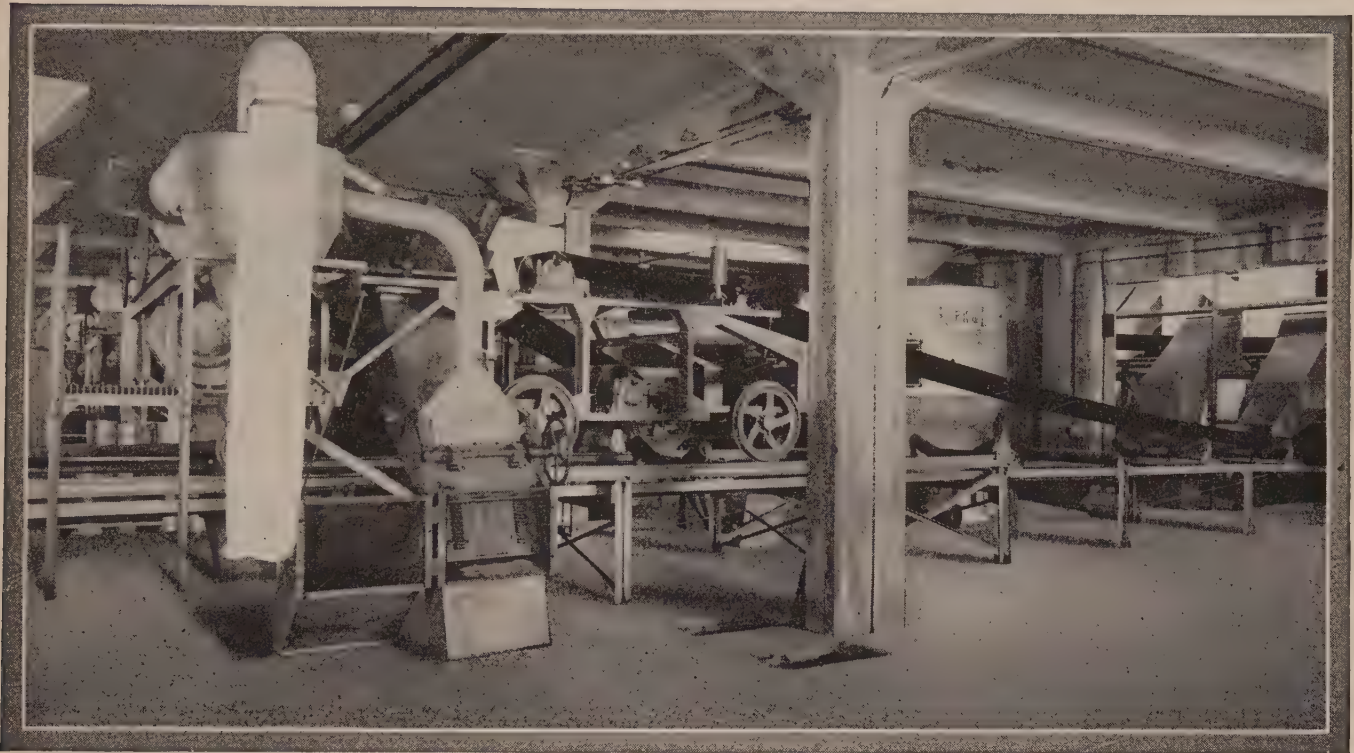


# Hyatts . . . at the important positions

**I**N Tripper service, great burdens are imposed on head shaft and drive shaft bearings. For this reason Weller Manufacturing Company assigned Hyatts to these positions for carefree, long-lived bearing performance.

Encased in dust and chaff proof housings, Hyatt bearings continue their smooth operation year after year without noticeable wear. Cool-running, they offer no fire hazard.

Friction-free, Hyatts insure effortless motion which speeds up production, while substantially reducing power consumption.



*Tripper installation at the Port Richmond Elevator of the Reading Co., Reading, Pa. Trippers built by Weller Manufacturing Company, Chicago, are protected with Hyatt Roller Bearings on the head shaft and drive shaft.*

Resultant maintenance economies . . . for sturdy Hyatt bearings reduce attention to occasional lubrications . . . make them the ideal bearing for exacting Tripper service, as well as a wide variety of other grain elevator equipment.

Isn't it natural, then, that the important bearing assignments belong to Hyatt? Elevator owners everywhere have learned to depend on these better bearings for permanent satisfaction.

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY**  
Newark    Detroit    Chicago    Pittsburgh    Oakland

# HYATT

## ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



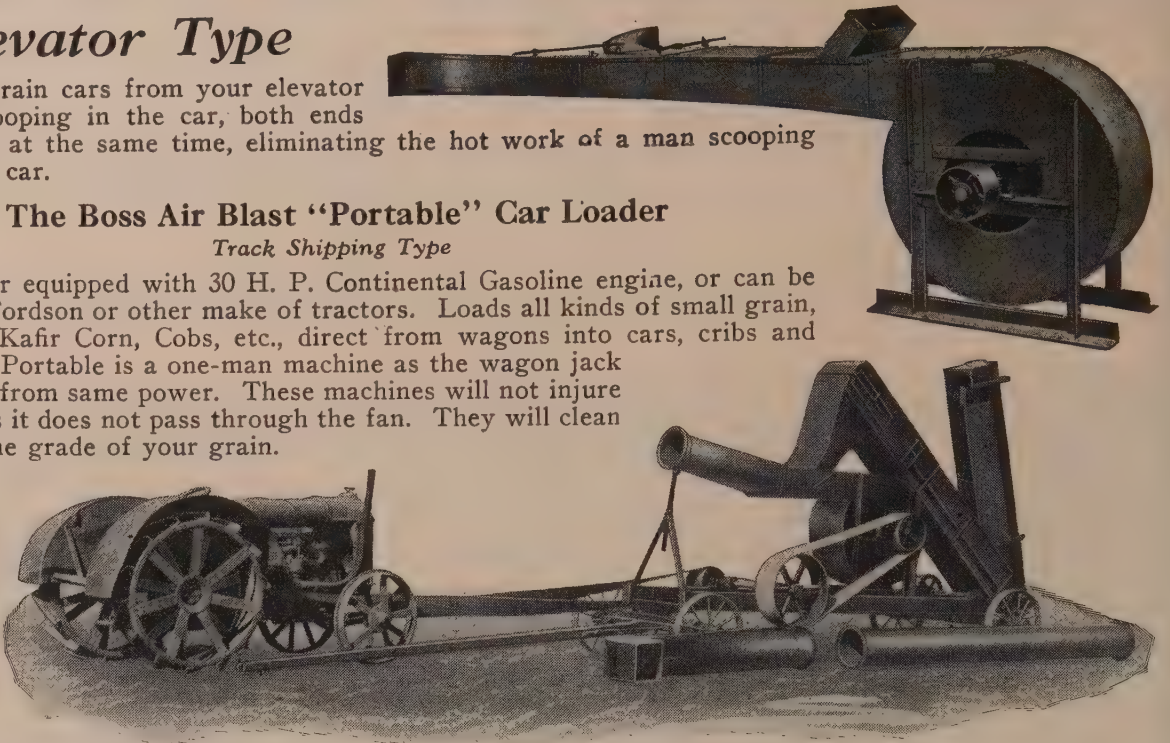
## The Boss Air Blast Car Loaders Elevator Type

Will load grain cars from your elevator without scooping in the car, both ends being filled at the same time, eliminating the hot work of a man scooping back in the car.

### The Boss Air Blast "Portable" Car Loader Track Shipping Type

This Loader equipped with 30 H. P. Continental Gasoline engine, or can be driven by Fordson or other make of tractors. Loads all kinds of small grain, Ear Corn, Kafir Corn, Cobs, etc., direct from wagons into cars, cribs and bins. This Portable is a one-man machine as the wagon jack is operated from same power. These machines will not injure the grain as it does not pass through the fan. They will clean and raise the grade of your grain.

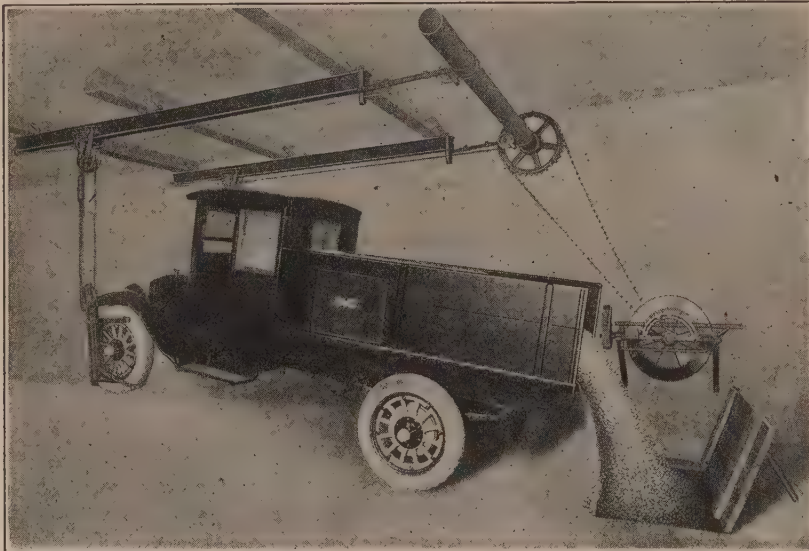
Write for  
Catalog F  
and prices  
and let us  
show you  
how these  
machines will  
make you  
money.



Maroa Manufacturing Co.

Maroa, Ill.

## McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump



The Superiorities of the McMillin dump are so readily apparent to the man who is in need of equipment of this kind that a short investigation will sell the most skeptical.

One User sells many others.

Its being always ready for operation either by hand or power, and dumping from the shortest wagon to the longest truck in one single dump door, as well as dumping in additional dump doors should conditions demand—its small amount of power required—low cost of installation—strength and durability; as well as perfect control in both raising and lowering vehicles,—are a few of the many superior points of advantage and are features which enable us to offer the best and most simple and most economical dump at a reasonable price, both in first cost, installation cost and cost of operation.

Circular fully describing detailed construction of this dump as well as the operation and giving plans for installation from which you can determine how this dump would fit in your driveway, will be mailed upon request.

Address

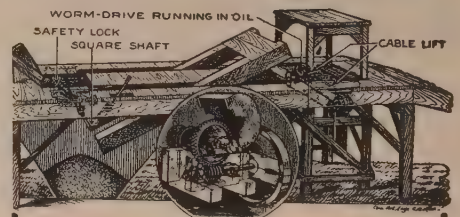
L. J. McMILLIN, 525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



NEWELL CONSTR. & MACHINERY CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

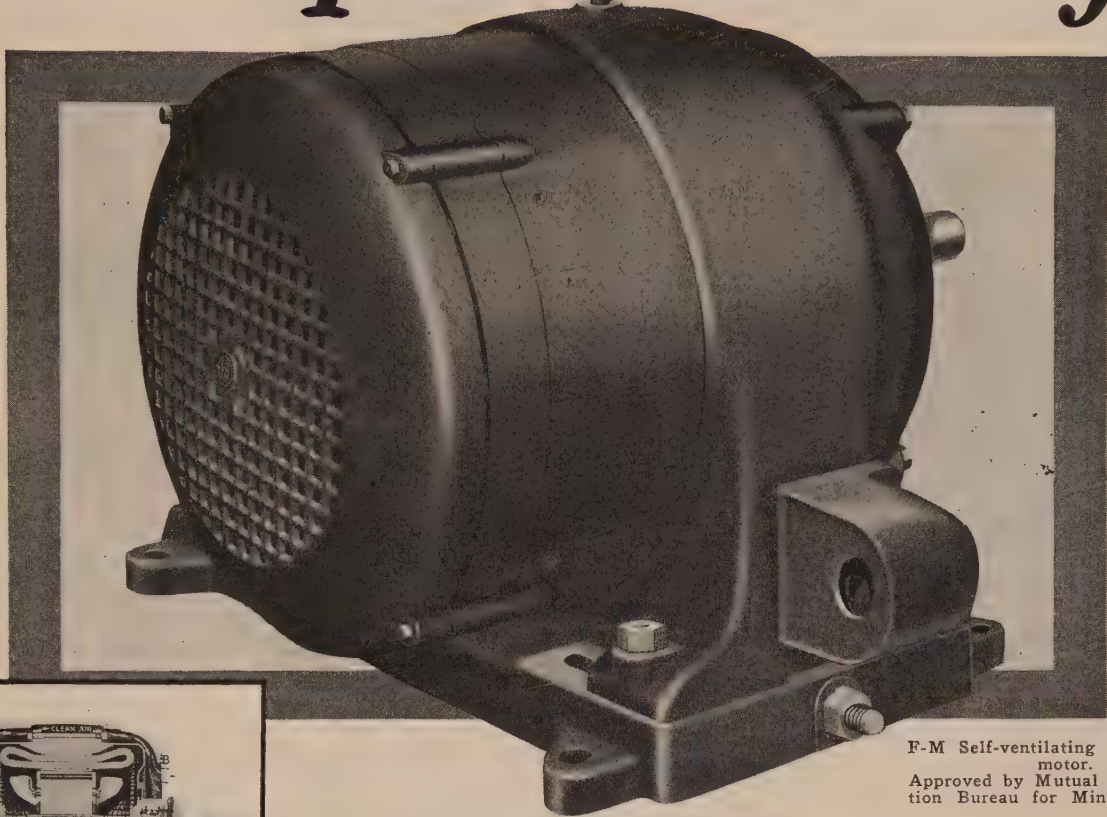
## IF YOU WANT

regular country shippers  
to become familiar with  
your firm name, place  
your "ad" here :: ::

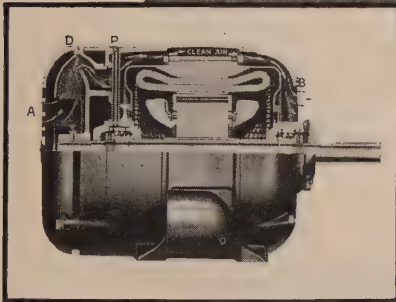
Mattoon, Ill.—Always enjoyed reading your Journal and got considerable information from it. When any changes have been made in the elevator business you tell about it.—M. M. Adrian.



# FIRE SAFETY *plus economy*



F-M Self-ventilating type "HAC" motor.  
Approved by Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for Minimum Rates.



- A. Air inlet at free end of motor.
- F. Specially designed fan which functions as an air cleaner.
- D. Vent for foreign particles thrown out centrifugally by fan.
- B. Clean air flows around winding shield and exhausts at opposite end of motor.
- P. Plunger device for greasing ball bearing without removing fan guard or bearing arms.

Why flirt with the dust-fire hazard by using standard open type motors? You can now have fully enclosed fire-safe motors of open type efficiency without the cost and bother of piping, by specifying Fairbanks-Morse Type "HAC."

Type "HAC" Motors are fire-safe because they are completely enclosed. They are economical and as easily installed as open type motors. They are self-ventilating, self-cleaning and require no piping. They are cooled with pre-cleaned air that will not clog the ventilating passages. This is a patented feature that can be obtained only in Fairbanks-Morse Motors. They are approved by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, whose member companies give lower rates where they are installed.

Your request for complete information will be answered promptly. F-M Engineering Service is available for solving any question of specific application.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.**

900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

32 branches at your service throughout the United States

# FAIRBANKS-MORSE MOTORS



*Pioneer Manufacturers  
of ball bearing motors.*



## The KELSO Pneumatic GRAIN CLEANER and CAR LOADER

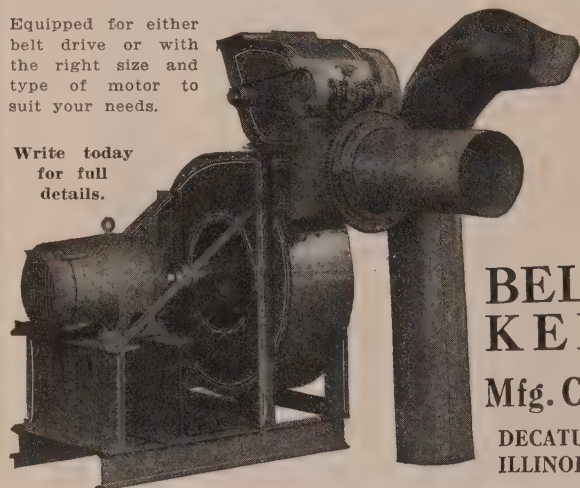
*Cools and Conditions the Grain  
at the Same Time It Loads.*

ONE elevator operator in Western Kansas recently advised us that his Kelso Grain Cleaner and Car Loader paid for itself in the handling of his first 8 cars of grain. Due to a wet harvest, the moisture in the grain was heavy. But the Kelso Loader reduced the moisture content and thus brought up the grade of the grain.

The Kelso also saved the operator the labor of one to two men which would have been required for scooping back in car. This machine will load any size car full. Automatic oscillating distributor prevents accumulation of dust and dirt in center of car.

Equipped for either belt drive or with the right size and type of motor to suit your needs.

Write today  
for full  
details.



**BEL-  
KEL**

**Mfg. Co.**

DECATUR  
ILLINOIS

## DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

*There's a Reason*

**The Day Company**

*Dust Collecting Engineers*

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



## Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

## Kennedy Car Liners

**SOLVE THIS PROBLEM**

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

**NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE  
INEXPENSIVE — EASILY INSTALLED**

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars  
Inquiries for Details Invited.

**The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.**

Shelbyville—Indiana

Canadian Plant At Woodstock, Ont.

## The Zeleny System

Is today more in demand and has greater value than ever before in its lifetime of twenty-five years. More bins have been equipped with it in the last three years than were equipped in all the years previous.

### THE ZELENY SYSTEM

has come to be recognized as a part of the necessary equipment of an elevator and is being specified when new or additional bins are being contemplated where the capacity is sufficient to warrant.

### THE ZELENY SYSTEM

operates on its own current. There are no moving parts to wear out or be replaced and the maintenance costs are so small as to be negligible. We will gladly mail our catalog No. 6 to those who request it and it tells the whole story of how it operates and who has more than one system installed. Repeat orders are what determine the value. Can we be of any service to you?

**ZELENY THERMOMETER COMPANY**

542 South Dearborn Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

## The safe one-man Car Mover



It is a combination of powerful leverages that enables one man to move the heaviest cars with a minimum of effort with the NEW BADGER.

Our No. 2 New Badger HEAVY DUTY model is made with an electric STEEL shoe—fully guaranteed for one year.

Every elevator should be equipped with our new HEAVY DUTY model.

**ADVANCE CAR MOVER COMPANY, INC.**

APPLETON - WISCONSIN





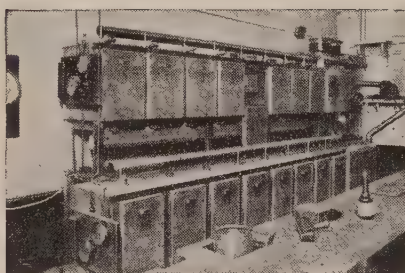
## Goodrich grain belts produce important savings in annual upkeep

**H**OW do you measure a profitable investment in grain belting? By initial costs? By initial tests for quality?

The only measure of a grain belt is how it performs five, ten, fifteen—even twenty—years later. If the belt has resisted deterioration at the end of years of service, it is a profitable investment.

Goodrich grain belts are the result of special research in rubber compounding—research that has found a way to give rubber a far greater resistance to the deteriorating effects of time. As a result, Goodrich grain belts in many notable grain-elevator installations, are still in active service after fifteen, twenty—and in several cases, even twenty-eight years.

An entirely new technique of formulating—and testing—rubber compounds was developed. The friction rubber that resulted makes Goodrich grain belts keep their life and hold together long after a period usually considered



*How Goodrich Friction Rubber is tested for aging*

Photo shows "life ovens" in Goodrich laboratory. By fine adjustment of atmospheric conditions in heated chambers, samples of belt friction rubber, within a period of seven weeks, are subjected to approximately the same deteriorating influence that would result from 20 years of normal aging and oxidation.

the limit of a belt's service. Annual belting costs can be reduced from 50 to 75 per cent.

### CARIGRAIN

*for horizontal belt conveyors*

Extremely pliable under all temperatures—an easy belt to install. Cover retains waterproofness for years—especially important in tunnel conveyors. No shrinking or lengthening under changing humidities.

### LEGRAIN

*bucket belt for grain legs*

Heavy duck resists tendency of bucket bolts to pull out. Holds together through long term of years. If desired, LEGRAIN belts can be provided with a rubber cover for use in bleacher leg service.

We will gladly send additional information on Goodrich grain belting. Write for catalogue 2700 to The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Est. 1870, Akron, Ohio (in the West, Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal.) or fill in the coupon below.

GDJ-5

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.  
Akron, Ohio (in the West, Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal.).  
Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation to myself, catalogue 2700, on CARIGRAIN and LEGRAIN grain belting.

Name

Firm Name

Address

Kind of service



# Goodrich





NEW GERBER DOUBLE DISTRIBUTING SPOUT  
Sold with or without steel spout frame. Also made for single, triple and quadruple leg.

## Gerber Double Distributing Spout

Our New Gerber single, double, triple and quadruple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of one, two, three or four stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately. Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin. You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor, absolutely eliminating any mixture of grains.

### Grain Elevator Equipment

Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog H-3.

**James J. Gerber**

126 Sixth Ave. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.

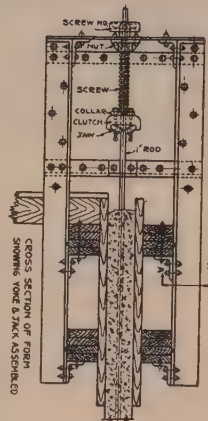


**Always on the job—and keeps men on the job!**

**Humphrey Employees' Elevator**

Promotes efficiency, better attention to machinery, better supervision, less trouble. New improved models. Write

Humphrey Elevator Co.  
900 Division St., Faribault, Minn.



## SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo  
Coal Pit Construction  
Blue Prints Furnished

**Nelson Machine Co.**  
Waukegan, Illinois

## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

**Construction—Painting—Wiring**

**Magic Grain Dump Co.**  
Minot, No. Dak.

### JAS. H. BROWN CO.

621 South 3rd Street  
CONCRETE ELEVATORS

Minneapolis, Minn.  
MILLS WAREHOUSES

### L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Any Size or Capacity  
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

## T. E. IBBERTSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**Elevators, Mills, Warehouses**

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

**HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

### BIRCHARD Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors  
Grain Elevators—Mills

B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

### Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa, - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders  
Concrete Grain Elevators

Waterproof Pits a Specialty

### WILLIAMS CONSTR. CO.

Specializing in  
Building and Repairing  
Country Elevators  
3321 Shawnee Ave. Des Moines, Ia.

### A. F. ROBERTS

**ERECTS**  
**FURNISHES**

Elevators  
Corn Mills  
Warehouses  
Plans  
Estimates  
Machinery

ABETHA,

KANSAS

### Western Engineering Co.

610 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of  
Grain Elevators that more  
than satisfy the most critical.

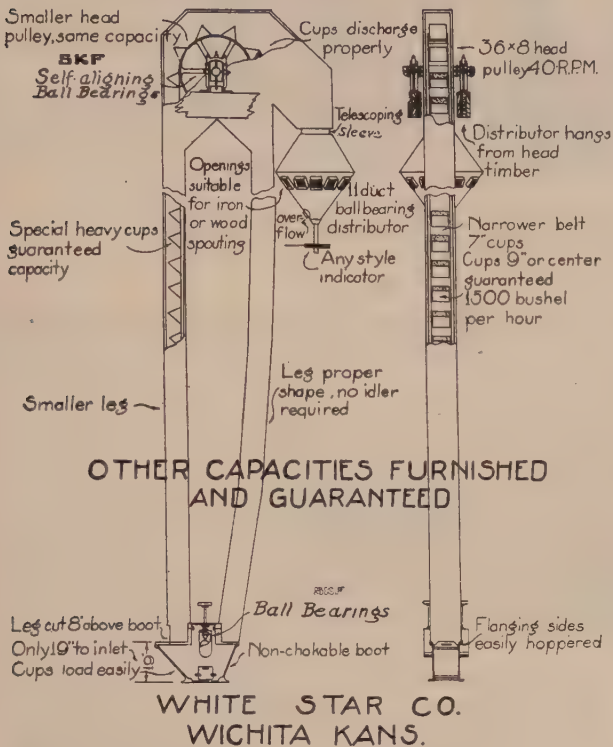
Every time you mention the  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

to an advertiser, you  
help to make it bigger and better.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### OUR GUARANTEED CAP. ELEVATOR LEG



OTHER CAPACITIES FURNISHED AND GUARANTEED

WHITE STAR CO.  
WICHITA KANS.

### Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,  
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants  
Wood or Fireproof Construction

**"If Better Elevators are Built  
They will STILL be Youngloves"**

**SPECIALIZING  
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof**

418 Iowa Bldg.,  
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172  
Fargo, N. Dak.

## RELIANCE

## Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors  
of the better class of grain elevators  
—concrete or wood

### CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

**W. H. CRAMER  
CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

### The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in  
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test  
Appearance, Strength, Durability  
and Economy of Operation

Estimates and information promptly furnished

**Wichita, Kansas**

### ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS WAREHOUSES

### CHALMERS & BORTON

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.  
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

### Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators  
and Industrial Plants  
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

**E. H. CRAMER** Designer and Builder  
Hampton, Nebraska of Grain Elevators

### Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory  
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.  
**SHEET METAL WORK**  
Grain Elevators a Specialty

### C. I. Erickson

Assaria, Kansas  
Designer and Builder  
Elevators and Warehouses  
Remodeling Work  
Estimates Promptly Furnished

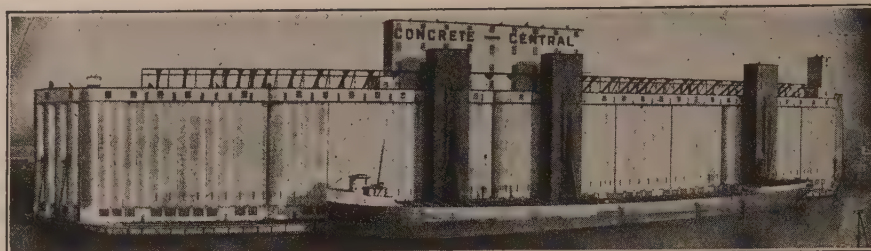
**To BUY or SELL  
RENT or LEASE  
an ELEVATOR**

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

**HICKOK** Construction Co. **ELEVATORS**  
MINNEAPOLIS



Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Mill and Elevator  
Corporation

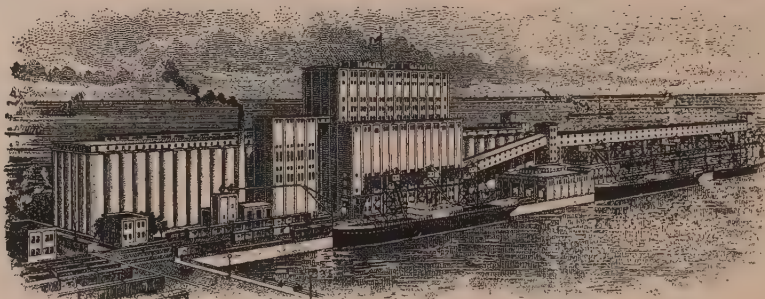


Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo,  
N. Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD,  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

**The Barnett and Record Co.**

Engineers

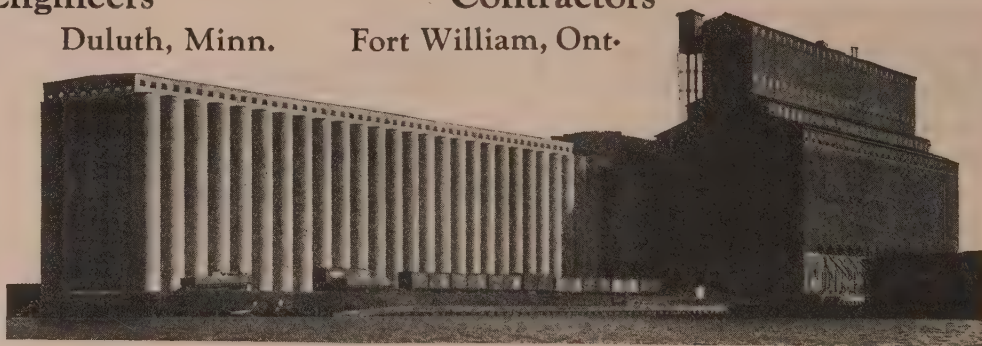
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built  
this 3,000,000 Bushel  
Grain Storage Annex  
to Great Northern  
Elevator "S"  
Superior, Wis.



**FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.**

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator  
Designed and Built for  
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.





## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels

### John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen Street, Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



## International Milling Company

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 2,300,000 Bushels

Another storage unit is now under construction by us  
which will make total capacity 3,500,000 bushels.

## Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



Elevator "L"  
Minneapolis

Designed and Built by

**McKENZIE-HAGUE CO.**

Minneapolis, Minn.

## GRAIN ELEVATORS

Always look good *WHEN THEY ARE NEW*. Have yours designed and have your construction supervised so that it will *look good and be good*—year after year.

### HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade

468 Bd. of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD

## FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont.

Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.

2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years  
ahead—an advance we propose  
to maintain.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**IOWA**—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and coal business for sale at \$7,500. Address 63P8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**OKLAHOMA** Mill and Elevator for sale. In good town and good crops to handle. Address 63P17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS** — Middletown, Croft, Barr, and Sweetwater country elevator business. Fernandes Grain Co., Springfield, Ill.

**OKLAHOMA**—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and flour business for sale. Can give immediate possession. Address 62M4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL NEBRASKA**—Elevator feed and coal business for sale. 50,000 bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 62J11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILL.**—Splendid small grain elev., coal and mill feed business; good county seat town; exceptional opportunity at a bargain. Address 63P3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**GRAIN** elevator and feed mill for sale on Frisco trackage; 125 feet in fee, close in; excellent farming and business community; terms and priced low. Miami Building & Loan Ass'n, Miami, Okla.

**CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR** from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

**MONTANA**—25,000 bus. cribbed elevator, feed-mill, coal-sheds, warehouse for sale. Good location. Price reasonable; no trade or lease considered; terms. For particulars address Kyle Jones, Bynum, Mont.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—Three first class grain elevators in the best grain territory. All equipped with motor power. Will sell or trade for good Illinois or Iowa land. Write 62H12, Grain Dealer Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL KANS.**—40,000 bu. elev. and 20 bbl. flour and feed mill with warehouse. Water and steam power. Electricity available; M. P. & U. P.; transit priv. Good feeding territory. Write 63P1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**DORIS, IOWA**—10,000 bus. iron clad elevator, feed room and coal shed combined. Built in 1921; on Illinois Central R. R. Also partly modern 6 room house. This is an exceptionally good grain center. Will sell cheap for quick sale. Address Mrs. F. B. Maynard, R. R. 6, Independence, Iowa.

**NEBRASKA**—15,000 bu. elevator at Foley, David City p. o.; equipped with hopper scales, new truck scales, 10 hp. gas engine; also coal sheds 20x80; good 5-room house, garage, large hen house and barn; located in good grain center and handled \$150,000 worth of grain last year. Address 62L2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**NORTH DAKOTA**—Three elevators to be sold cheap for quick disposition. Address Gross Grain Co., Oakes, N. D.

**OHIO** elevator with coal, feed and machinery business for sale; 50 H. P. oil engine. Write 62N5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WISCONSIN** elevator and feed business must be sold to close estate. Very reasonable price. Good terms. Address 63P16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ELEVATOR FOR SALE**—Up-to-date; well built; capacity of 27,000 bushels. Cost \$30,000 to build. Communicate with Security State Bank, San Juan, Texas.

**ILLINOIS** elevator for sale. Has good coal business in connection; also two dwellings. Priced right for quick sale. Capacity 8,000 bus. Address Miny O'Kane, Hazelhurst, Ill.

## FOR SALE—CHEAP

**CHICAGO TERMINAL ELEVATORS. CAPACITY, 125,000 BUS. WRITE 62C7, GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO.**

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

**COLORADO** elevator for sale. Capacity 5,000 bus. in bins, floor space five cars. Sheet iron building. Good condition; located in favorable bean and grain section. Address 63N9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**EASTERN KANS.**—For sale at a bargain, one modern concrete elevator about 75,000 bushel capacity; good meal, chop, poultry and dairy feed plant, all brick; located on main line railroad in a fine farming district, now doing a good business. Good reasons for selling. Part time if desired. Address 62L5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**Some SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Six good elevators; 14,000 bus. capacity; good side lines; low overhead expense; no competition. Address 63N11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED TO TRADE**—680 acres land with improvements, in Black Belt of Alabama, on hard road, near city of 60,000, for grain, coal and feed business. Iowa preferred. Address 63P4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED TO BUY** Grain Elevator in Central Illinois. Write P. O. Box 485, Bloomington, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## ELEVATOR FOR RENT

**FOR RENT**—Grain elevator 75,000 bus. capacity. Diamond Mills, Evansville, Ind.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE OR TRADE

**FEED** mill for sale or trade; doing good business; warehouse for 3 cars of feed, elevator room for 4,000 bushels; the only feed mill and coal dealer in town. Moser Milling Co., Fountain, Colo.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**COAL BUSINESS** in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**THE BEST WAY** to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## PARTNER WANTED

**A PARTNER WANTED**—To help finance and operate the best mill in Eastern Okla.; can grind anything; make all kinds of feed; will give you a real bargain; come and see me. W. B. Allred, Pryor, Okla.

**YOU CAN SECURE** a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

**Weighing grain** in car lots without hopper or platform scales by Fred P. Miller. One slightly damaged copy at half price, 75c. Order "Miller Special."

**Two Railroad Claim Books** for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,**  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



## SITUATION WANTED.

**POSITION WANTED**—20 years' practical experience soliciting and buying for terminal markets, and operating country grain business. Will consider any opening with good future. Address 62L7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**WANT POSITION** buying grain for a line company, or manager of Farmers elevator. I have had eight years' experience as buyer and manager. Will go anywhere, but prefer western. Address J. W. Collins, 1201 Lowery St., Stillwater, Okla.

**SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED** farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all sides; good accountant; good mixer with public; nois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Combination feed miller and miller. Good wages, steady job for a real nest-to-goodness miller. Don't write if you do not qualify. Inefficient and discharged job not considered. Address Dal-Tex Grain Co., Dallas, Texas.

## SCALES WANTED.

**WANTED**—Used Modern-type Dormant Scale in good condition and complete, around 1,000 lbs. capacity, platform 3 or 4 feet square. B. P. John & Son, Worthington, Minn.

**WANTED**—Richardson Automatic grain and portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 12 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

## SCALES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—One Fairbanks Automatic grain weighing scale; 240 pound dumps; 1,000 bushels per hour. Address W. Quackenbush, Independence, Wis.

**RICHARDSON** latest type self-compensating type-registering automatic scale, 6-bushel hopper capacity, 1,500 bushels per hour. Richardson Scale Co., Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Five bushel, 1,250 bushels per hour, Richardson Automatic Scale; f. o. b. South Dakota point. Write Richardson Scale Co., 312 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**RICHARDSON** Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bushels, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. Rack scales. Address Standard Mill Supply

## MOTORS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—100 H. P., 3 Phase A. C. Westinghouse Motor, 1 No. 5A Ball Bearing Monitor Cleaner, 1 No. 5 Millers Special Williams Mill, also large size Williams Hammer Mill. Write Durant Feed Co., 131 S. 2nd, Durant, Okla.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Motors and Generators, A. C. and D. C., for sale at attractive prices. Large stock of new and rebuilt motors, starters, generators and switchboards on hand at all times. Get our Stock List and Prices. We buy, sell, exchange and repair motors. Send us your next repair job for prompt repairs at reasonable prices. V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

## You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly to people who want to buy, by using a

**Grain Dealers Journal Want Ad.**

We are thoroughly satisfied with Grain Dealers Journal, enjoy the news and information that it contains.—A. C. Johnson, Kingsway Products, Inc., Tampa, Fla.

## A NEW SCHEME FOR TRYING TO RAISE PRICES



From the Chicago Tribune.

## Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery; Price; By Whom Bought; How; and Remarks. The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm \_\_\_\_\_

Capacity of Elevator \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_



**MACHINES FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE**—Complete grinding outfit consisting 1—45 H. P. stationary Rumley engine. Good as new. 1—No. 3 hammer mill never been used also shafting, pulleys, pumps, etc. Farmers Elevator Co., Hornick, Iowa.

**ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE** 80 ton track scale of steel construction with type registering beam. Large amount of shafting, pulleys and power equipment. Also grain cleaners—all being sold cheap to move quickly. Address Gross Grain Co., Oakes, N. D.

**FOR SALE**—5 iron pulleys manufactured by Great Western Mfg. Co., all for 3 5/16" shaft, have slightly crowned faces. Sizes are 5' diameter, 13" face; 6'8" dia., 12" face; 4 1/2' dia., 14" face; 3'4" dia., 14 1/2" face; 17 3/4" dia., 12 1/2" face. Also an Ehsam 3-high roll feel grinder. Priced low. Address Farmers Union Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kans.

**MACHINERY BARGAINS.**

Two large size Anderson Expellers.  
Two small grinders.  
One Cutler improved steam drier.  
Line shafting and pulleys.  
Originally operated as Soy Bean Products Co. Priced for quick sale.  
W. D. Cross, Jr., Geneva, Ind.

**NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE**

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**REAL BARGAINS.**

**Prompt Attention.** **Quick Shipments.**  
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,**  
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

**WRITE ME**

If you are in the market for good used machinery. I can supply you promptly. L. R. Veatch, 428 Pratt St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**FOR QUICK SALE.**

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.**

**BATCH MIXERS.**

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. **Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

**A BARGAIN**

One A-C electric motor, 15 H.P. 3 phase, complete with starter box.

One Howell feed mill, double roll, complete every way and good belts.

One No. 4 Dual Cleaner, 2 years old, A-1 condition.

One Howe Scale, 6 tons, with dump, can be used without dump.

Also Belts, Shafting and Pulleys too numerous to mention.

Game & Son, Inc., Jamestown, N. D.

**FOR QUICK DISPOSAL**

One No. 3-S heavy duty J. B. Sedberry used feed grinder, belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive; rebuilt, in first-class condition; with 12" magnetic separator.

One No. 3-AT Standard Jay Bee Grinder complete, belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive; practically new.

One No. 2-AT Standard rebuilt Jay Bee Feed Grinder complete; belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive.

One No. 2 Humdinger belt driven Jay Bee Feed Grinder, in good condition.

One 50 H.P., 1,800 R.P.M., 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase Fairbanks Morse ball bearing pipe ventilated fully enclosed motor; rebuilt; in first class condition.

Subject to prior sale. Will sell above equipment at reasonable price. Address **Flack-Pennell Company, Inc., Saginaw, Mich.** Michigan agents Bauer Bros. Hammer and attrition mills.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER**, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire **Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

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**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle St.

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## Grain Dealers Journal

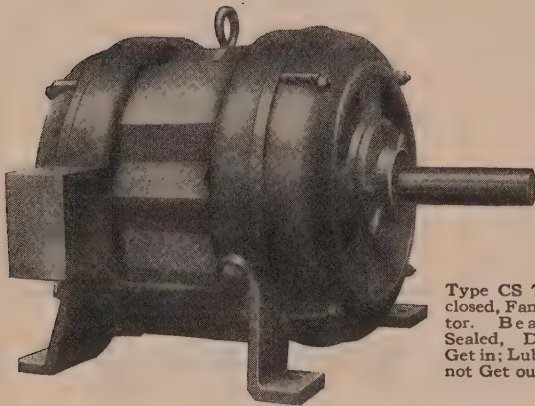
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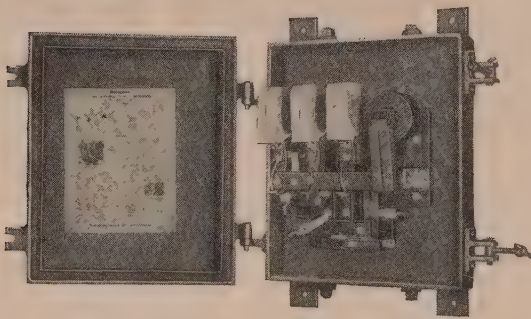
# Dust was once a dangerous enemy



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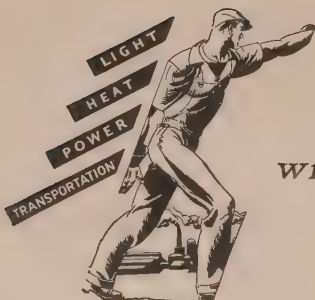
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## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1929

SOON it will be time to recall the old adage about the futility of "bulling the tail end of a short crop."

THE LUMBER Manufacturers' campaign of last spring advertising granaries for farm storage of wheat is amply justified by present conditions. One farmer in Southwest Kansas is said to have 20,000 bus. of wheat piled on the ground.

CHICAGO as an overflow market is entitled to the low rates that the manager of its transportation department has time and again demanded of the I. C. Commission, and this is clearly demonstrated right now in late July with heavy receipts of Western wheat at what should be the great central market, provided as it is with a splendid lake outlet.

WRITTEN CONFIRMATIONS of oral contracts promptly mailed to the other party prevent many losses due to misunderstandings and avoid expensive differences and lawsuits. When buyer or seller is asked to sign a statement of the conditions of the contract he is always more careful to have it just as he intended.

THE FIRE hazards of every elevator can be materially reduced by owners and to their great profit. The suggestions of the inspectors are worth heeding because they show how to reduce the fire hazards as well as the premiums. Few business men can afford to invite a fire as their loss due to a suspension of business alone forbids.

OUR UNUSUAL NUMBER of reports of cars seeing "Leaking Grain in Transit" proves conclusively that all shippers are not using car liners, as would seem necessary if they desire to get their grain to market in old worn-out cars.

THE SURPLUS of unsold wheat crowding the more popular markets may be a god-send to proprietors of elevators at the minor terminals who are eager to fill their long empty bins and earn welcome storage charges. St. Louis dealers have even approached country elevator men in southern Illinois with an offer to place wheat with them on storage.

THE CROP KILLERS' UNION greeted the new crop with distressing prognostications as to the amount of damage being done by army worms, root rot, stem rust and electric quivers without materially affecting the market, but drought and excessive moisture in some sections have effected such a material reduction in the prospective yield that the wheat bulls everywhere have been "calling for help."

LEGISLATORS in Canada seem to have lost sight of the important fact that the private elevator does not mix grain until after it has been bot and paid for. If the lawmakers are so eager to protect the consumer why not enact a law prohibiting the butter factories from mixing in the yellow butter color. At least the elevator men do not add artificial color to No. 1, 2 or 3 wheat. Seriously, the validity of this law should be tested in the courts.

THREE months ago every grain dealer posted on the world's stocks of wheat was pointing to the large surplus and emphasizing the folly of increasing the acreage unless farmers were willing to accept a greatly reduced price. Then the weatherman stepped in and reduced the yields so much the world's bread promises to command a high price for some time to come. So the consumers instead of the producers will need the attention of the Relief Board.

DAMP WHEAT from combines is again making trouble for grain elevator operators in the Southwest. Some of them have been suspected of secretly running a distillery and have posted large placards at each entrance to their elevator, "Don't Shoot. No Liquor Here." Grain solicitors traveling up and down the line insist that they can get off at any Kansas station, close their eyes, and walk straight to the elevator by the sense of smell. This should give the prohibition agents a real thrill.

SEVENTEEN of the states have gone into the business of furnishing workmen's compensation insurance; and more would now be so engaged had not every bill in every state where such legislation was pending been defeated at the 1928-1929 sessions. Every citizen who desires to preserve the individual opportunity that has made this nation great will aid in the resistance to this insurance socialism. State insurance, if widespread, would confiscate the \$20,000,000,000 assets of private insurance companies now loaned to develop every form of business enterprise.

VOLUNTEER RYE is making a world of trouble for wheat buyers of Central Kansas this year. All buyers are discounting wheat containing it quite heavily, but some who have made shipments claim that they have not discounted near enough to take care of the discount they suffer at destination. For the sake of safety, it pays to be overly generous with discounts for rye.

WORKMEN'S Compensation insurance is costing one Indiana dealer \$120 a year in premiums, altho he and his partner have but two employes, and the firm could afford to carry its own risk, having ample capital, but the bond required by the state in that case would cost as much. The remedy would seem to be an amendment to the law like that in Kansas and Missouri, where employers of less than five, or as in Georgia where employers of fewer than 10, are exempt.

PROTEIN CONTENT cannot be determined accurately without a chemical test of the wheat. Wide variations are frequent. Premiums range up on each ¼ of 1%. Terminal markets depend upon the laboratories to tell them the protein content on carloads of grain. Obviously it is poor policy for the country grain dealer to bid upon expected protein content without taking a sufficient margin to insure his profit if the protein content proves lower than he expects, or the premiums fall off.

THE BARGE line operated by the Government on the Mississippi River in commercial transportation of grain and other freight in competition with and at lower rates than charged by the railroads paid \$2,460,668 in wages for 6,241,292 hours of work, while the railroads for the same number of hours of similar work paid \$3,178,723, or \$718,055 more. Representatives of the public hold the balance of power on the arbitration boards that have largely fixed railway labor pay, while the barge line fixes its own low pay. As much of the support in Congress for appropriations for the barge line are based on promises of low rates on the farmer's grain for export, this matter of low wages paid by the government in the freight business would seem a fitting topic to be elucidated by the radio station broadcasting as the "Voice of Farmer and Labor."

DEMURRAGE on one car of grain seldom amounts to very much, but the demurrage bill of careless shippers each year often makes a deep dent in the annual profit. The large corporations doing much shipping speed up the loading and unloading of cars at every point, so as to escape this penalty charge for delay of carriers rolling stock. The International Harvester Co., is said to have its forces on the watch against these little leaks with the result that it seldom pays in excess of \$1,000.00 a year demurrage, although it handles in excess of 150,000 cars annually. The Commonwealth Edison Co., of Chicago which also handles many thousand cars each year has its demurrage bill reduced to below \$50.00 a year. Speeding up the loading and unloading of cars greatly increased the annual mileage of each car and helps the railroads to use cars for transportation instead of warehousing purposes.



GOLD production is a powerful lever lifting prices, and may explain present levels of security prices and the belated rise in some commodities, such as grain. In 1924 after deducting from the world's production the value of gold consumed in the arts there was left only \$60,000,000 for money, while in 1928, after deducting \$163,000,000 from the production there was left \$246,000,000, or four times as much for money.

A COMPLETE APPRAISAL of your elevator's contents would help materially in adjusting your loss in case of a fire. Few elevator operators have ever compiled a complete list of their property after the fire occurred. Every grain dealer fully recognizes the difficulties of remembering everything which was in the burned plant, but few seem willing to take advantage of dull days to make such a list. Make the list and facilitate the appraisal of your loss.

CARS are leaking grain in transit with greater frequency than for several years, as is evidenced by the increased number of leaks reported in this number. With these reports to help them shippers should experience little difficulty in authenticating their claims for loss of grain in transit. By sending us reports on all box cars you see leaking grain you help your brother sufferers to collect for their losses and also goad carriers to greater vigilance in keeping box cars in condition to transport bulk grain to destination.

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission got another slap from the courts July 18, when Judge Knox at New York refused to sustain the Commission's order requiring the Electric Bond & Share Co. to appear before the Commission with its operating expense ledgers and other private papers. As in the case some years ago of the Baltimore grain exporters, the court specifically denounced spying searches of books of corporations in the hope of discovering something unfavorable to the subject of the inquisition. In the words of Judge Knox, "A corporation is not obligated to lay its books and papers before the Commission for scrutiny and investigation to ascertain whether anti-trust laws have been violated."

ORGANIZED effort under the plan of the Industrial Conservation Board to present the facts concerning the operation of private business by the government is needed if the piecemeal activities of bureaucrats seeking to extend their own power are to be successfully resisted. Whenever any industry is taken over by a federal, state or municipal government it means that it will pay no taxes and the taxes of the remaining private enterprises must be raised to support the government and the government operated enterprise. In Michigan, for example, the state owned cement plant is losing money, if the proper charges were made against its operation, and the citizens are paying a special tax of .11 mill to take care of bond charges which are not charged against plant operation. South Dakota's venture into the grain and milling business and into the gasoline business has been even more expensive to tax payers.

A TRAVELING "safe expert" using the names A. W. Woodward and W. A. Woodruff is changing the combination on the safes of country merchants for a pittance, but walks off with blank checks of those who employ him. Later the checks show up at the local bank with a forged signature. Someone with a lot of confidence in strangers cashes the printed checks without investigating the presenter's authority.

THE LOADING LINE in box cars may give a fair idea of the quantity of wheat loaded into the car, but such a sloppy method of arriving at the volume is not likely to help a shipper who suffers heavy shrinkage due to leaks in transit, wrecks, and transfers. The man without a reliable shipping scale is not in position to make any definite statements regarding the amount of grain he loaded into the car; hence how can he conscientiously file a claim for loss of grain in transit.

GRAIN SHIPPERS everywhere owe it to themselves and their farmer patrons to keep a vigilant lookout for increased transportation charges, increasing switching charges, increased demurrage charges, and every other charge that the rail carriers have an opportunity to levy; otherwise the cost of marketing grain is sure to be greatly increased. While it may be asking too much for the State Associations to employ an expert Traffic Man, all of the State Associations working through the National Association could well afford to employ a Traffic Man to look after the interests of the entire grain shipping trade. The efforts of the Chicago railroads to double their switching charges would not only affect directly all grain dealers doing business in or through Chicago, but eventually help to raise the switching charges in all other centers; hence the trade at large is directly interested in checking this entering wedge for higher switching rates.

STABILIZATION of wheat prices has not yet been accomplished, altho the Agricultural Marketing Act was approved June 15. In the 40 days that have elapsed the wheat market has been very wild; and some of the believers in farm relief legislation are beginning to have grave doubts whether stabilization will be made effective on this crop, particularly since the federal Farm Board has recently in the case of the Florida fruit growers refused to aid them until they consolidated into one organization that would act for the whole crop. Mr. Hoover's delay in naming the last member of the Board is due to inability of the grain co-operatives to agree on a nominee. When it comes to agreeing on a combination of all the wheat growers in the Federated States of America we may have to wait until hell freezes over. The longer we wait the better off the farmer will be, since our present perfected marketing machinery gets the grain from producer to consumer at less cost than anything the Farm Board can invent. Misguided holders of wheat piled up at embargoed terminals, relying on the Farm Board to buy the grain at a high price, had better watch their step, as on the way down they may find the bottom rungs of the ladder gone.

THE WHEAT CROP in Harper, Sumner and Cowley counties, Kan., this year is so uniformly poor that dealers find it almost impossible to do any mixing, thus raising the grade unless they have a supply of old wheat of good quality. Some dealers suggest that if they had transit privileges and the proper facilities they could find it profitable to ship in good quality grain from western Kansas and the Panhandle and use it to raise the grade of the local wheat. Competition is not keen on most of the local wheat. Many dealers have gotten the habit of making a bid, then hoping the farmer will not accept it. The quality presents a difficult handling problem for every buyer.

### Commission Merchant Loans or Scoopers?

Commission merchants of the Northwest markets have long controlled the shipments of many shippers whom they financed so that it has been decidedly difficult for other commission firms to get much grain from shippers who are financed.

This practice has long been denounced by active commission merchants who believe that the services they render shippers should of itself justify their getting shipments without financing the shipper. Experience has proved that many shippers have greatly imposed upon their commission merchants by turning their shipments to other firms and by indulging in wild speculations with the money loaned them in utter disregard of their moral responsibility to handle it carefully so that their good angel at the terminal market will suffer no unexpected loss.

Country shippers of other sections of the land finance their own enterprises or go to the bank for the money, and elevator operators of the spring wheat territory would be far more independent if they would pursue the same policy in obtaining funds needed in their business. Then they would be free to ship anywhere and everywhere and their business would not be crippled by a new practice, which is gaining followers in that territory.

Some commission merchants not favored with shipments from a station do not hesitate to solicit shipments direct from growers. Through advertisements in local newspapers and circulars they develop dissatisfaction among the growers which results in their scooping grain direct into cars and billing it out for their own account to the detriment of the elevator operator and his financial assistants in the terminal markets.

Both practices are wrong and are sure to arouse dissatisfaction with existing methods of marketing the crops of that section. The commission men would be far better off if they would all agree to refrain from both practices. This would eventually relieve them of the burdensome financing of country shippers and direct growers' grain to the regular channel. The elevator owners have invested large sums in facilities for the accommodation of their farmer patrons and they should not be handicapped by scooper competition in their efforts to render immediate service to the grain grower.



## The Rush to Market.

Notwithstanding the persistent efforts being made in different parts of the country to induce grain growers to store their crops at home, the rush of grain to market so far on the 1929 crop has resulted in the loading of a larger number of box cars at country stations than ever before in the history of the trade. This rush of grain to market combined with the heavy stocks of old grain still in store has placed storage room at a premium and resulted in embargoes being established against further shipments to Galveston and Houston with prospects of embargoes being established against shipments to other markets soon if the heavy movement continues.

The lack of a bountiful supply of box cars has resulted in grain being piled all over the landscape at a number of points in Kansas and Texas and still the rush of grain to market continues. The heavy receipts combined with the large stocks and small storage room to spare is depressing values and millers of the Southwest are taking advantage of the opportunity to buy shipments diverted from congested markets at a discount.

Many shipments of damp grain to congested markets have been carried over from day to day and finally heating have been sacrificed at a heavy discount. The unusual conditions confronting the wheat shippers of the Southwest and West makes it necessary for them to exercise greater caution than usual if they are to handle this year's crop without a loss.

## More Dealers Buying by Grade.

Grain dealers generally have long since recognized that buying grain by kind irrespective of the quality of each lot delivered discourages the careful conscientious farmer who strives to place his grain in marketable condition before taking it to the elevator.

The elevator operator knows full well that he must sell his shipments by grade, but the inspection authorities at his favorite terminal have disagreed so often with him as to the correct grade of his shipments, he has lost all confidence in his ability to grade his shipments correctly. This has been unfortunate for his careful farmer patrons as well as for himself.

Eventually the successful grain dealer must grade all purchases just as rigidly as his shipments are graded at destination, else he will flounder in the darkness as to the true value of the grain he is handling. This year several of the State Association Secretaries have performed a wonderful service for their members by inducing a Federal Supervisor to make the rounds of local meetings with them in an effort to interest and instruct country shippers in the accurate grading of the grain offered at their stations. When country buyers exercise greater discrimination in their purchases, they will surely encourage their farmer patrons in the production of better grain.

Farmers who have not kept a vigilant eye on the thresherman have marketed a lot of straw and chaff and paid the thresherman extra for the privilege of doing it. Greater vigilance on the part of buyers will naturally result in greater vigilance on the part of the producers to the end that the foreign matter

will be kept out of the elevator and the grain shipper will buy only pure grain and pay no freight on chaff and foreign matter.

## Interstate or Intrastate Transportation.

The Court of Appeals of New York has recently reversed the decision of the appellate division in the suit by Alice M. Carey, for damages for the death of Jos. M. Carey, an engineer, thru alleged negligence of the New York Central Railroad Co.

In switching cars from the main track to side one to go to the elevators for loading with grain Carey was killed. The suit was brought under the Federal Employes Liability Act, but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision and ordered a new trial on the ground the Act did not apply, the traffic not being interstate.

The court said: So far as the Buffalo elevators are concerned, the evidence is that all the grain there elevated, whether in transit or for storage, is brought from other states or countries. At active seasons, as in the fall movement of the crops, hundreds of cars leave the elevators in a day. In the slack season, as in June when Carey met his death, the cars are comparatively few. Movement begins in every instance at the Pennsylvania yard, which alone among the railroads has tracks contiguous to the terminals. When shipments are to be made to points on other lines, the Pennsylvania agent gives notice to the appropriate line to send the needed cars. Shipment is made at the elevators upon the cars of the line over whose route the grain is to be carried. This line collects the freight, and accounts to the Pennsylvania for the haul within the switching limits.

Contracts for the carriage of grain over the waters of the Lakes describe the elevators at Buffalo as the point of destination. The grain is at rest, so far as the form of the documents discloses, when lifted from the vessel. Even so, the form is not conclusive if there has persisted an intention to move the grain forward in a transit substantially continuous, the halt at the elevators being merely "a convenient step in the process of getting it to its final destination."

The elevators at Buffalo are chiefly for re-shipment, but this is not true even at Buffalo during the winter months, and there is no suggestion that at any time the quantities held for reconditioning or for storage, either by private or by public elevators, are negligible exceptions. The diverse functions of transportation and storage appropriate to the terminals are reflected in the definitions by supervisory commissions (Report, p. 84). "Transportation elevation" is defined as "unloading grain from cars or grain-carrying vessels in to grain elevator and loading it out again after a period of not to exceed ten days; it does not include 'treatment,' or grading, cleaning and clipping of grain; and retention in an elevator beyond ten days becomes storage and is not a part of the service of elevation as that word is used in the statute."

This analysis of the functions of terminal elevators at Buffalo and elsewhere destroys the basis for the statement that the 10 cooped cars when on their way to Burroughs Lot had been allocated by the defendant to the service of interstate commerce. Their use was dependent upon needs unknown and unknowable. In saying this we assume that grain shipped over the Lakes to be reshipped at Buffalo is in interstate commerce while awaiting transfer to an elevator. We assume too that cars allocated to the carriage of grain in course of transfer are in interstate commerce during the preliminary movement from the yard to the roundhouse to the elevating terminal.

No one knew or could know when the request was made to send cars to the elevators in anticipation of approaching needs, whether the subject of the next shipment would be grain received at the terminals as part of a continuous transit, or grain held in storage and at length ordered to be released. If such an order had come before the arrival of the cars, the entire 10 might have been used to carry grain that had been at rest for weeks or even months. Grain held for storage in the hope of higher prices is no longer grain in transit, if the concept of transit is to be confined within any reasonable limits.

This is so, though the elevator companies are solely public warehousemen. It is even more plainly so where the grain in storage is their own. The quality of the movement from the terminals in response to future orders is thus incapable of prediction till the orders are received. The preparatory movement—the movement of empty cars as a supply for future needs—is not more certain than the movement for which it is preparing. *Cott v. Erie R. Co.*, supra, much relied upon by plaintiff, involved a very different situation. There the present fact was that a purpose "preconceived and pre-

announced" (*Cott v. Erie R. Co.*, 231 N. Y. 67 at page 71, 131 N. E. 737, 738) had dedicated the cars that *Cott* was switching to the service of foreign commerce. We held that in such circumstances the remedy was not lost, because the present fact was unknown to the members of the switching crew. Here the only dedication was to the aid of commerce generally. The present fact controls in this case as in that. *Carey*, while engaged in the preliminary movement, was not in interstate or in local commerce, as later exigencies might show that the cars would be utilized for the one purpose or the other.—165 N. Y. Supp. 805.

## State Court Has Jurisdiction of Overcharge.

The Kellogg-Huff Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., on Mar. 9, 1925, loaded a car with 84,000 lbs. of corn for shipment to Maysville, Mo., and to get the proportional rate surrendered paid freight bills on corn from Hebron, Neb. The railroad company demanded \$19.90 additional freight, alleging that Maysville was not in group 8 entitled to the lower rate.

The grain company brought suit to recover the overcharge and it was dismissed by the district court of Wyandotte County, on the ground it had no jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Kansas, however, on Feb. 9, 1929, reversed this, holding that there were no questions of reasonableness of scheduled rates involved. The court said:

Plaintiff's action is based upon the alleged exaction of a small sum of money in excess of defendant's published tariff, and the denial to plaintiff of the reconsignment privileges which its tariff professes to extend to grain dealers holding paid inbound freight bills. The allegations of plaintiff's petition may not be true. Defendant's published tariff, fairly construed, may not be susceptible of the interpretation given it by plaintiff. A controversy of that sort presents a justifiable issue of disputed fact, which a state court of general jurisdiction is fully competent to solve.—274 Pac. Rep., 272.

Hides valued at more than \$2,500,000 were represented in futures contracts traded in on the New York hide exchange during June. The exchange opened June 4. A futures market for Congressional intelligence might help to improve the character of the legislation turned out at Washington.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to *Grain Dealers Journal*, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Nickel Plate 25136, leaking yellow corn, was repaired here July 20 when the train stopped at Verona, Ill. The car was leaking on side and bottom.—Verona Farmers Elevator Co., J. H. Schumacker, mgr.

N. Y. C. 213148 was leaking wheat at door post and on side when it passed thru here on A. T. & S. F. train July 20 going east.—Raymond Grain Co., Raymond, Kan., L. W. Heaton, mgr.

B. & O. 175029 passed thru Columbus Grove, O., Saturday, July 13, leaking corn badly at the door. The car was going south on the B. & O.—Eikenbary & Son.

A. T. & S. F. 122805 loaded with wheat came thru Nardin, Okla., on the morning of July 11 with broken grain door leaking pretty bad.—Walter A. Britton, mgr., Larabee Elevator.

U. P. 78568, going east on extra thru Wamego, Kan., July 23, leaking wheat quite badly at door post. We notified R. R. Co. agent at this point.—Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., J. O. Ross.

C. M. & St. P. 50459 was leaking corn at doorpost in Northwestern yards at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on July 3.—Piper Grain & Milling Co.



# Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

## Plan of Cob Burner?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* A while back I remember an issue of your Journal with an illustration of a cob burner for burning corn cobs near an elevator. Wish you would kindly tell me what date or number of your Journal contains such an article and oblige.—C. C. Crawford, Idagrove, Iowa.

**Ans.:** Grain Dealers Journal for Oct. 25, 1928, page 534, gives a description, specifications and illustrations for an improved cob burner which probably is the article referred to. It was prepared by R. D. MacDaniel of Grain Dealers National Fire Ins. Co. and is authoritative. Other articles on cob burners appeared May 10, 1927, page 658; June 25, 1927, page 718, and Dec. 25, 1927, page 762.

## Liability of Warehouseman for Flood Damage?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We had some property stored in the basement of a bonded warehouse when this city was inundated by flood waters from a swollen creek, and altho the warehouseman had warning and removed the property of others he failed to remove ours, and now claims he could not load our property on the elevator lift with the help available. Is he liable for damages?—Hutchinson.

**Ans.:** The warehouseman is liable for failure to use ordinary care that a prudent man would be expected to use.

In the case of Prince & Co. v. St. Louis Cotton Compress Co., 112 Mo. App. 49, 64, it was held in case of flood the warehouseman was liable.

In Johnson & Co. v. Springfield Ice & Refrigerating Co., 143 Mo. App. 441, 456, the court gave judgment for damages by flood because the warehouseman was charged with the duty of exercising care commensurate with the exigencies of the situation in which the warehouse and the goods were placed and to protect those whom it served from apprehended danger.

## Compensation Insurance in Missouri?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I notice an item in your issue July 10, about compensation money thrown away, on page 28.

This is somewhat of a surprise to us, as we did not know that grain elevators were exempted from the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law.

If you can give me any more information regarding this, I will certainly appreciate it, as the compensation insurance has been quite a problem for us.

If you can give me any reasons why elevators are exempted from this law, it would certainly be valuable information for us.—Geo. A. Klingenberg, Concordia, Mo.

**Ans.:** Country elevator operators in Missouri need give themselves no concern as to the Workmen's Compensation Act, as it does not apply to plants hiring less than five men.

Of course, there may be some value to insurance against public liability to strangers getting hurt on the premises thru fault or dereliction of the owner or operator.

Sec. 13597 of the Missouri Revised Statutes provides that "If the employer has less than five employees regularly employed in his business the said sections 13594, 13595 and 13596 shall not apply to such employment unless such employer and employee elect to be bound by the chapter."

This section takes grain elevators out from under the Act if they employ less than five, which is the case in most country elevators. Terminal elevators usually employ so many men they come under the Act compulsorily.

By not being under the Act the employer retains his common law right to the defense that the employee assumed the risk or that the injury or death was caused by a fellow employee or thru the contributory negligence of the one injured.

## Feed Manufactured from Wood?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* As a constant reader of the Grain Dealers Journal I would ask how I could get into touch with Professor Bergius who is reported on page 396 of Mar. 25 number as having invented a process for making feed out of wood cellulose.—M. S. Dounine, Director Agricultural Laboratory, Moscow, Russia.

**Ans.:** Professor Bergius probably can be reached thru the company he organized to work out his process in the Black Forest. It is known as the Holzhydrolyse, A. G., address Stettin, Germany.

## Changing Rule on Scabby Barley?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* In reference to the controversy about No. 2 barley Federal Standard containing poisoned kernels in shipments during last fall to Germany and England, I would like to know when the Journal printed information on this topic.

Especially I am interested to find out whether the rules and regulations of inspection and grading for barley were changed afterwards by the Grain Inspection Department.—Paul Woywode, New York, N. Y.

**Ans.:** The German barley incident was covered in complete and accurate detail in Grain Dealers Journal on pages 573, 576 and 602 of the issue for Nov. 10, 1928, and pages 640 and 641 for the issue of Nov. 25, 1928.

The United States Dept. of Agriculture at the direction of the State Dept. did change the interpretation governing barley grades and such action evoked a storm of protest not only because of the great losses sustained by producers and handlers because of such sudden and unexpected and unwarranted action and because any damage to the barley by the "scab" was exaggerated, particularly claims that it caused deaths in livestock. It was only in limited areas where the scab infestation was severe and the rulings worked against much barley of good quality.

## Accepting Two Cars on Offer of One?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* A wired B "Can book car No. 3 white oats 47½." B wired reply "48 best." A wired answer "Book two cars 2,000 bus. each No. 3 white oats 48c, bill here rush," and immediately confirmed by letter.

Next morning at 8:42 B wired A "Can confirm just one car 48c today," which wire was received by A at 9:05 a. m., after the market had shown considerable advance. A immediately wired insisting on the booking of two cars but received no reply except by letter. A claims B is responsible for the loss in having to buy in the second car at an advance of about \$50.—Mid-State Grain Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

**Ans.:** All the negotiations right thru having been for one car neither party could double the quantity without the consent of the other; and B's wire "Can confirm just one car 48c today" closed the transaction. A's wire insisting on booking an additional car was of no force and effect and did not require B to repeat his message that he could confirm but one car today.

A can not hold B for more than he sold, which was one car; and B does not owe A anything on the car A imagined he was buying in for the account of B.

Business could not be conducted safely if buyers had the privilege of taking more than the seller offered, especially since the seller might have only a limited quantity available at that price.

The situation is not the same as when large terminal dealers make offers contingent upon acceptance before the Board opens in the morning. They are willing to take one or ten cars at the bid price, and it is so understood.

## Meaning of E. & O. E.?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* What is the meaning of the letters "E. & O. E." appearing on the shipping notices and confirmation forms sent out by most grain firms?—Lewellyn Grain Co., Ashton, Kan.

**Ans.:** Errors and omissions excepted.

## The Rapid Moisture Test?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Saw an account recently in some trade paper of a new moisture tester that would determine moisture in grain in a few seconds. Please let me know if same was in the Journal and what you know about it—if it is on the market, if reliable, cost of same, where it is made and by whom.—J. M. Hanna, Willow Branch, Ind.

**Ans.:** We have published several notices of a new moisture tester which promises to expedite and facilitate the determination of moisture content of different lots of grain, but it is not yet perfected. We will publish illustrated description of it, in an early number.

## Personal Liability Insurance in Illinois?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I employ one man regularly in my grain elevator, and at times some extra help. Am I required to carry workmen's compensation insurance? Would it be any benefit to me in case any accident occurred?

The company in which I carry this requires a public liability policy to be taken out with the compensation policy. Is this policy any benefit to me in case a person not connected with me in any way was hurt while in or around the elevator?—C. A. Zelle, Tolono, Ill.

**Ans.:** Illinois is one of the states where the definition of the industry sought to be covered by the Compensation Act includes grain elevators. The law allows the elevator operator to elect whether to get along without insurance by carrying his own risk, which leaves him open to lawsuits that might leave him bankrupt. The compensation insurance if he elects to take it may therefore be of great benefit in case of accident. One advantage of the insurance is that the insured's defense is conducted by the insurer who has regularly employed lawyers of special experience to resist the claim.

The public liability policy is of benefit in case persons not employees are injured. The public hazard in a grain elevator is small. This question of excessive cost of the insurance can be solved by applying for the policy thru a grain or mill mutual agency.

Under Sec. 26 of the Illinois Act an employer who chooses to carry his own insurance is required to "File with the Commission a sworn statement showing his financial ability to pay the compensation provided in this act." The penalty for failure to comply with this requirement is a fine of \$100 to \$500 per day for refusal or neglect.

An ear of corn 113 years old as a memento of the summerless year of 1816 in New England, when snow fell in every month, is in the keeping of J. H. Frohan, Canton, Me. The ear was saved by Daniel Childs of Canton, Me., and has been in the keeping of the family since. It is in a fair state of preservation.

World's Grain Exhibition at Regina, Saskatchewan, July 25 to Aug. 6, 1932, is attracting wide interest and entries are expected from all parts of the world. The exposition, the first of its kind, will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in western Canada. Prizes total over \$300,000.

Argentina is considering a grain handling system of a board of grain commissioners, a system of weighing and inspection and the construction of 899 country elevators and 12 terminal elevators at ports, the whole to be operated as a public service. A bill to create such a system was beaten, but reintroduction and passage is predicted.



## The New Farm Board.

Stimulation of the organization of co-operatives seems to be the first project of the Federal Farm Board.

This policy was the principal one developed at the first meetings of the board and a statement of it was made by Alexander Legge, the chairman. Mr. Legge was pres. of the International Harvester Co. until accepting the government post.

Election of Chris L. Christensen as secretary was the first administrative act of the board when it met for the first time July 15. Mr. Christensen was head of the division of co-operative marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and he resigned that post at the call of the farm board. He is recognized as an authority on agricultural co-operation and has been in charge of co-operative marketing research in the department since 1925. His education includes study on agricultural economics in universities in the United States and Denmark.

President Hoover addressed the members before they organized, telling the board as he closed, that it has "responsibility, authority and resources such as have never before been conferred by our government in assistance to any industry." One of the problems of the board, the President said, is "to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised and soundly founded and well managed, that they, by effecting economies and giving such stability, will grow in strength over the years to come."

Mr. Hoover's address in full was as follows:

### President Hoover's Statement

I have no extended statement to make to the Federal Farm Board as to its duties. The wide authority and the splendid resources placed at your disposal are well known.

I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities which lie before you. Your fundamental purpose must be to determine the facts and to find solution to a multitude of agricultural problems, among them to more nearly adjust production to needs, to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised and soundly founded and well managed that they, by effecting economies and giving such stability, will grow in strength over the years to come. Through these efforts we may establish to the farmer an equal opportunity in our economic system with other industries.

I know there is not a thinking farmer who does not realize that all this cannot be accomplished by a magic wand or an overnight action. Real institutions are not built that way. If we are to succeed it will be by strengthening the foundations and the initiative which we already have in farm organizations, and building steadily upon them with the constant thought that we are building not for the present only, but for next year and the next decade.

In selecting this board I have sought for suggestions from the many scores of farmers' organizations and yours were the names most universally commended; you are thus in a sense the representatives of organized agriculture itself. I congratulate each of you upon the distinction of his colleagues and by your appointment I invest you with responsibility, authority and resources such as have never before been conferred by our government in assistance to any industry.

Eight members had been appointed by the time of the first meeting and all were present. In addition to Mr. Legge the members and interests they represent are: Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde, ex-officio member; James C. Stone, Lexington, Ky., vice chairman, tobacco; Carl Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla., cotton; C. B. Denman, Farmington, Mo., live stock; Charles C. Teague, Los Angeles, Cal., fruit; William F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn., dairy industry; and Charles S. Wilson, Hall, N. Y. representing the various farm interests of the east.

A ninth member of the board to represent wheat growers is still to be named by Mr. Hoover who is experiencing difficulty in making the appointment as farm organizations have not been able to agree upon a nomination.

Mr. Legge has announced that the board hopes to have completed its organization and have advisory commodity committees formed where

needed and other bodies contemplated in the act functioning by August 15.

Mr. Legge in discussing the co-operative appeal of the board was asked if size was a factor in organizations that might receive financial assistance and he replied that it is not.

"So long as the co-operative is organized properly it is eligible for such aid as we can give. A farmers' elevator organization, if organized properly is a co-operative under the act."

The chairman said the organization appeal was made because apparently the board is limited in its loaning operations to giving financial assistance to regularly organized co-operatives. Scores of applications for loans were received from individual farmers and small organizations the first few days the board was in existence.

Mr. Legge said that the board still held the position that it was set up to supplement present facilities available for aiding the farmer in marketing the crops. He said its policy would be to make loans only when the farmers' organizations were unable to obtain funds at a reasonable rate from present facilities.

## Depriving Buffalo Millers of Cuban Preference.

Millers have divided over the issue of placing a tax on wheat milled in bond in the United States and exported to countries granting flour made in the United States a preferential duty. The new tariff bill proposes to place an import duty on the Canadian wheat equal to the preference granted by the country to which it is to be shipped after milling. Such wheat intended for export to Cuba would pay a 30% duty under the new provision, or about 35c per bbl.

The tariff provision, if it becomes a law, will mean that Cuba will buy direct from Canada that flour which it now purchases from American millers, is the contention of John Pillsbury of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis. His company has mills in Buffalo. He declared opposition to the present arrangements is not justified as not one barrel of flour made from the bonded wheat enters the domestic market. Mr. Pillsbury expressed his views before a hearing of the senate finance committee.

E. H. Hogueland, representing the Southwestern Millers League of Kansas City, defended the proposed tariff. He held that with the tariff flour millers in the southwest would be able to sell flour made from American wheat to Cuba and that the American farmer would likewise benefit.

W. C. Helm, vice pres. and general manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, whose company also has Buffalo mills, opposed the tariff provision, asserting that the industry needs the benefit of the present arrangement. The proposed change would result in milling being moved across the border into Canada, he asserted.

## Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 15-16. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.

Oct. 14-16.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Reference work for cereal chemists—"Methods for the Analysis of Cereals and Cereal Products" is again available thru a second edition and copies may be obtained from M. D. Mize, chief chemist for the Omaha Grain Exchange and sec'y of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

## Chairman of Farm Board.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, enters that position with knowledge of the farm, experience as a government official, contacts with world agricultural conditions and a broad training in business and finance.

The president of the International Harvester Co. is giving up a job paying over \$100,000 a year to take one at \$12,000 as he tackles the problem of economic prices for agricultural products. Being a man of few words, there is this brief statement of policy to be found in records preceding his appointment, that "hope for the permanent improvement of agriculture lies, first, in better co-operation among the farmers with respect to production standards and marketing methods, and, second, in more general use of labor saving and profit-making farm operating equipment."

Mr. Legge was born on a farm in Dane county, Wis., in 1866, moved to Nebraska in 1881 and worked on a farm until 1891 when he entered the employ of the McCormick Reaper Co. which joined other companies in forming the International. His first work was as a collector in a Nebraska branch office in which task he strove not only to get the money but to sell additional equipment. In 1894 he was sent to Council Bluffs, Ia., as collection manager and became branch manager four years later.

In 1902 when the International came into being Mr. Legge was made manager of domestic sales and 1906 brought an appointment as assistant general manager. He was made vice pres. in 1913 and in 1922 became pres.

During the war Mr. Legge was recognized as the leader of the war industries board and served as manager of the allied purchasing commission. In October, 1918, he went to Europe for a conference on shortages of industrial materials and following the armistice was an industrial representative in peace making and rehabilitation of the economic chaos following the conflict.



Alexander Legge, Chicago.  
Chairman of the Farm Board.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

### Average Protein at Kansas City 11.85 Per Cent.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We keep a daily record of the average proteins as analyzed by our Kansas City Laboratory and, for your information, will state that the first eighteen days of July we made an analysis of more than 9,000 cars, or approximately 15,000,000 bus., the average protein this year up to July 19th being 11.85.

The first 3,000 cars received, mostly from Southwestern Kansas, showed a protein analysis of only 11.65, but since the wheat has been coming in from Western and Northwestern Kansas, the analysis has been regularly getting higher and the last five days, showing an average analysis of about 12.15 with the total number of cars, as we stated before, 11.85.

This corresponds to an average analysis of 11.97 on July 15th last year with a crop average for the year of 11.93. This compares with the crop average of 12.27 for the crop of 1927, 13% for the crop of 1926, and 12.99 for the crop year of 1925.

The wheat this year is of good quality, but is somewhat lower in test weight than last year, but with a larger percentage of dark hard winter wheat.

Taking the crop movement as a whole, up to the present time, we are inclined to believe that the quality is about the same as last year. You will remember that the heavy rains last year came about the middle of July and the low grade wheat that we received came later in the season. If we do not have any further rains, the general average will probably be higher than last year and from the protein analysis that we have been making during the past week, we believe that the crop as a whole will show a higher protein content than the crop of 1928.—Very truly, F. B. Armstrong, First Assistant Inspector of Kansas, Kansas City, Mo.

### Pacific Northwest Needs Different Rules.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Some of us take exception at the idea of needing to revise our trading rules. The fact is our trading rules are practically the same as the Grain Dealers National Rules, and only those that do not know conditions here could say that.

We differ some in sack rules, as most of our grain is sold in sacks. Also, we have a situation in mixtures that in itself is different from conditions in the middle states and the East, and naturally the trading rules may be slightly different in those matters.—Mikelson Brokerage Co., Seattle, Wash.

### Application of Workmen's Compensation to Co-operative Companies?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We took up the matter of liability and compensation insurance with an insurance company that we carry insurance with, which would indicate that in Illinois "Compensation Insurance Money Is Not Thrown Away."

The fact that a good many persons who carry this kind of insurance might on the spur of the moment cancel their insurance, leads us to believe that a correction should be published.

The Chicago resident manager of the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation writes us as follows: The compensation commissioner in this city advises us that the operation of grain elevators [in Illinois] comes within the Act.

However, if the operation of a grain elevator is on a co-operative basis, entirely owned and maintained by farmers, insurance is not compulsory, altho it is usually carried after the co-operative has elected to bring its employees within the Act.—Rumsey, Moore & Co., Peoria, Ill.

[No one who read the article need have been misled, since it was plainly stated that IN SOME STATES an industry does not come under the classification unless five employees are regularly employed. The article was intended to suggest the advisability of looking into the state law before paying out money for insurance not compulsory.—Ed.]

Chicago is now reinforcing some of its paving with steel mesh, yet some builders of concrete elevators omit most of the reinforcing and express pained surprise when a wall collapses.

Capacity of the storage tanks of the Tsurumi mill, the largest in Japan, will be increased to 63,000 tons of wheat by the end of 1929. At present the grain storage consists of 42 tanks, each with a capacity of 1,000 tons. The mill, which is owned and operated by the Nisshin Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Tokyo, has a daily capacity of 7,000 bbls. It is of reinforced concrete, 270-90 feet and eight stories in height, and is located in the harbor district of Yokohama. The plant is equipped to unload the wheat from vessels, mill it and place the flour on board the vessels again. Wheat is unloaded by air at the rate of about 300 tons an hour. Flour is loaded into vessels thru steel tubes which have a discharge capacity of 5,000 49-lb. sacks an hour. The plant also has modern railroad legs.

### G. F. Ewe Passes On

G. F. Ewe, pioneer in the development of the grain trade in the Northwest and until his retirement a year ago vice pres. of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. of Minneapolis, died July 24 in that city. Mr. Ewe was 66 years old.

Mr. Ewe's active service to the grain trade were linked with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. which was organized in 1889 and was a continuation of a grain business started in the Northwest before the Civil War by G. W. Van Dusen. A continuation of this early activity built the first elevator in Minneapolis. Mr. Ewe had a very active part in the development of the company during his association with it.

Mr. Ewe also served as president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive.



G. F. Ewe, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Deceased.

### Crop Reports Are for the Farmer.

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE,  
Sec'y of Agriculture.

The idea that secrecy is better than publicity has largely disappeared from the business world but it still persists among many farmers. Industry furnishes much more information to the public thru Government reports than does agriculture. It is an obvious fact that the competition of crops grown in the open along open roads can not be concealed from experienced observers, and that the abolition of the crop reporting system would leave the farmers only in the dark. Crop information, since it is bound to get out somehow, is best obtained from a competent source which has no object in distorting the facts. Without Government crop reports, the farmer would be compelled to deal with buyers in the dark. The buyer would know the facts—the farmer would be in ignorance of the facts. Both sides should know the truth. Accuracy is the ideal. The crop reporting board strives constantly for accuracy, in the conviction that all interests will thus be best served.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTING AVERAGES HIGH IN ACCURACY, however, even if no pretense of infallibility can be made. No more reliable source of information exists. Occasionally an unofficial estimate of cotton or wheat production comes nearer the truth than the official estimate, but the unofficial estimate is usually based on official figures, previously published. This is generally admitted. Experience shows, however, that the same private authority does not make so close a guess twice in succession. One man may excel one year, and another man the next.

SPECULATION DIMINISHED BY CROP REPORTS.—Crop forecasts do not, as is sometimes charged, increase the speculative element in the agricultural markets. They have the contrary effect. Prices ultimately depend on tangible and measurable elements in the supply and demand equation, among which production is the most important. When production is known with approximate accuracy, the higgling of the market takes place within a narrower range, and prices throughout the marketing season more nearly express true supply and demand values. Authentic crop information reduces the influence of misinformation or rumor, minimizes the chance for fraud, and lessens the excuse for wide differences of opinion as to crop values. All this is in the interest of the farmer.

It has been demonstrated that variations in the supply of some of our leading crops account for more than 90 per cent of the changes occurring in their average annual prices. This is particularly true of cotton and hogs, because our output of these products constitutes a dominating influence in the world's cotton and hog markets. Uncertainty as to the production of cotton or of hogs might occasionally benefit the speculator, whose business flourishes on uncertainty, but would be decidedly harmful to the producers. It would substitute rumor, possibly fraudulent, for truth as the chief price-making factor, and leave the farmer without a reliable index as to whether he should increase or decrease his acreage or livestock breeding.

When crop reports are criticized, rightly or wrongly, the critic usually thinks he has a complete case if the estimates prove too high or too low. He ought really to prove that better methods, or better care in using existing methods, would have given a closer result. It is not a sufficient objection to the government crop reports that they are not uniformly and invariably accurate. The real question is whether they approximate accuracy as well as can be expected in the circumstances. If it can be shown that they do, an occasional error must be charged to the natural difficulty of the task. Crop reporting under any privately owned system would be much more open to error.

BULLISH REPORTS DESIRED BY FARMERS.—Most farmers would like the crop reports to be uniformly bullish. They fail to consider that undependable reports would be



seless, since they would not be believed. Fair criticism would judge the work of the crop reporting system, not merely from the standpoint of ideal accuracy, but in the light of the conditions that would exist were the system abolished. Its standard of comparison would include the real past, in which every one had to guess about production, as well as the imagined future in which presumably guesswork will be entirely abolished. A famous grain operator tells how he made a coup in the grain pit twenty years ago by getting private telegrams on crop conditions. He would find it hard to duplicate that feat today.

**PRODUCTION PROSPECTS** can be indicated from crop data even in advance of planting, because farmers tend to base their acreage in the prices received for the last crop. High prices lead to increased acreage, and low prices to reduced acreage.

Government crop reports come from a disinterested source, and the record proves that the information they contain reaches no one before it reaches the public. Hence only two questions can legitimately be raised. First, is it desirable that crop information should be officially gathered and disseminated, and the answer is that no other method would equally inform all concerned. Probably even as things are, trade interests, with trained help for interpreting production data, learn more about growing crops than farmers do. In the absence of official reports, their advantage would be enormously greater.

**Britishers** hope to stimulate wheat production in the British Isles by providing a national mark for three grades of all-English flour. The establishment of the Federal Farm Relief Board has stimulated European countries importing wheat to unusual vigilance for the protection of their farmers from American competition.

## The Duluth Grain Market.

Located at a point where the Great Lakes make their farthest western penetration into the fertile fields of the Northwest the city of Duluth is the natural center for the storage and transfer to boats of the crops produced in the broad tributary hinterland tapped by a network of railroads reaching even the Pacific Coast.

The Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Soo, the Omaha, connecting with Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the first three with the Canadian Northern garner the grain for the terminal elevators of Duluth.

Receipts of Canadian grain are so large that the Dominion Government maintains a grain inspector at Duluth.

The scythe-like projection called Minnesota Point, with a similar peninsula from the Wisconsin shore, form a harbor for the city of Duluth and the twin port of Superior, Wis., 19 miles square, with a shore line of 49 miles, a fine harbor that is entered by two channels, one artificial. Improvement has deepened the harbor from 9 ft. to 22 ft.

In 1916 its outgoing tonnage of grain and ore equaled that of any two ports in the world. In 1925 the total number of tons received and shipped was 51,334,641, and in 1928 53,204,335. Its coal docks have storage for 10,000,000 tons. Duluth is the home port of 500 vessels. The lake freight rate in midsummer drops to 1½¢ per bushel to Lake Erie ports.

In 1860 the population of St. Louis County and Duluth was only 406. Duluth was then a forest with a few huts. In 1920 the population had grown to 98,917. The city's industries are fortunate in the possession of a cheap source of power, a possible 200,000 horse power being capable of development on the St. Louis River.

During the past crop year of 1927-28 Duluth received of domestic grain 117,832,000 bus. wheat, 492,000 bus. corn, 1,084,000 bus. oats,

22,630,000 bus. barley, 24,783,000 bus. rye, 9,843,000 bus. flaxseed, total 176,664,000 bus. The best previous total was in the crop year 1924-25, when 200,062,000 bus. was received. The largest receipts of wheat were during the crop year past and in 1924-25, when they were 108,105,000 bus. Corn saw its best year in 1920-21 with 14,918,000 bus. received, and oats the following crop year with 26,595,000 bus. Barley made its best showing last season, but in 1915-16 the receipts were 15,440,000 bus. Rye receipts were 36,699,000 bus. in 1924-25 and 43,144,000 bus. two seasons earlier when Duluth-Superior received 41 per cent of the entire United States crop of 103,362,000 bus.

The pre-eminence of Duluth as a market for flaxseed was indicated in 1906-7 when with a United States crop of 25,576,000 bus. that market received 20,592,000 bus.

Duluth is now the durum wheat center of the world; and trading in durum wheat futures is conducted regularly on the Duluth Board of Trade. Shipments of domestic durum wheat by lake in 1928 from Duluth-Superior aggregated 47,508,000 bus. Besides 45,893,000 bus. of other spring wheat Duluth shipped 11,473,000 bus. winter wheat in 1928. The fluctuations in the receipts and shipments arise from Duluth's ability to take care of all surplus production.

Canadian grain in bond shipped by lake from Duluth comprised 839,136 bus. wheat and 528,023 bus. barley last year, and in 1912 as much as 16,724,215 bus. of Canadian bonded grain was shipped by lake.

The 26 grain elevators of Duluth-Superior have a storage capacity of 43,950,000 bus. Eight of these houses have driers with a capacity of 145,000 bus. per 24 hours. Altho primarily designed to receive grain from cars five of the elevators have marine legs for unloading boats.

The Duluth Board of Trade has over 200 members, representing about 100 firms and corporations, including all the leading linseed oil companies, milling companies, grain receivers and brokers interested principally in the cash grain.

The home of the Duluth Board of Trade is a handsome office building with a very pleasing facade; its graceful arches housing attractive windows set deep in heavy walls. The Board was organized in 1881, and since 1907 its efficient secretary has been Chas. F. Macdonald.

## Stung by Elevator Corn on a Futures Purchase.

S. J. Carlson of Osage City, Kan., on the last day of December, 1925, bought thru the Empire Commission Co., Topeka, Kan., 10,000 bus. of corn for December delivery.

Jan. 9 the company notified Carlson that it held warehouse receipts for his corn in three Chicago elevators, grades No. 3 and 4. Thomas J. Myers, manager for the commission company, testified that in February Carlson directed sale of a quantity of corn in a certain elevator at a price of 66 cents per bushel, and the sale was made at that price a few days later. Myers requested payment for the corn. Carlson said the corn was not any good. Myers said the corn was all right, and Carlson requested Myers to go to Chicago and look after his interests there. Myers went to Chicago and investigated the situation. The corn was all right, but it was elevator corn, and because of loading-out charges and switching charges, elevator corn could not always be marketed on equal terms with other corn of the same grade. On his return from Chicago Myers reported the facts to Carlson. Carlson requested sale of the corn at prices which Myers could not obtain, and Myers asked Carlson to pay in full. Carlson said to sell out, and Myers sold the corn. The sales made pursuant to Carlson's order to sell out were made on Mar. 2 and Mar. 4.

Carlson thought he was going to get No. 2 corn. When he refused to pay for the corn the company brot suit and got judgment, which was affirmed Mar. 9, 1929, by the Supreme Court of Kansas.—274 Pac. Rep. 1116.



Home of the Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Minot, N. D., July 22.—The crop is fair around Minot.—Sever Soine.

Hunton, Tex., July 11.—Harvest is about one-half over here.—Kimmel-Brown Grain Co., A. F. Brown.

Cora Station (Fonda p. o.), Ia., July 10.—Crops in good condition here.—George Moulton, Agt., Illinois Central.

Clear Lake, S. D., July 19.—Crops are good. Will start harvesting about Aug. 1.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co., J. J. Peters, mgr.

Peru, Ind., July 12.—We have a very nice harvest in prospect if it ever quits raining.—Peru Grain & Coal Co., Frank Pyle, mgr.

Partridge, Kan., July 12.—About 40% of our wheat is still in the fields, most of it waiting for sufficiently dry weather to start the combines in finishing it.—A. H. Reider, Partridge Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Evansville, Ind., July 20.—The new corn crop is looking exceedingly good at this time in this section. Early planted corn in some instances now is waist-high and some of it has been plowed for the third time.—W. B. C.

Caldwell, Kan., July 17.—Wheat crop thru here is the nearest to a complete failure that has been experienced in over a quarter of a century. Rains continued to damage it after the turn from good prospects to bad on June 13.—E. W. M.

Rankin, Ill., July 17.—I just returned from a 3,500-mile trip to Quebec via Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, and returning via Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis. Winter wheat looks good. Oats fair. Corn is spotted everywhere.—Rankin Grain Co., C. A. Bucks, mgr.

Winfield, Kan., July 21.—The wheat thru these counties is in terrible shape. I've been hearing of and seeing more 45 to 58 lb. wheat than ever before and the average does not exceed 52 or 53 lbs., which is pretty light and chaffy.—E. W. M.

Kansas City, July 15.—Protein content of the second 5 million bus. of wheat inspected by the Kansas State Grain Dept. averaged 11.73% compared to 11.47% on 5 million bus. on the earlier arrivals. During the corresponding period last year the average was 11.87%. Considerable wheat is now being received from west central Kansas which shows higher protein averages than other sections of the state.

Springfield, Ill., July 16.—Corn made excellent progress in the northern and central divisions and much has been laid by. It is tasseling in the extreme north. In the southern division corn was benefited by rain. Winter wheat is being harvested in the northern counties, is largely cut in the central, and is being threshed in the south. Oats are turning in the north, are being harvested in the central, and threshing has begun near the Ohio river. There is a good stand of soybeans and peaches are a good crop.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Kansas City, Mo., July 17.—Kansas' wheat crop suffered further severe losses in heavy and widespread rains over the central and southern and part of western Kansas last week. Serious damage was done to wheat in fields—both uncut and shocked—in the rainfall which varied from two inches to as high as six and seven inches, and in some localities the downpour had the dimensions of a waterspout. Tens of thousands of acres of farmlands were covered with water to a depth of several inches, ruining a vast amount of wheat and bringing a condition that will increase greatly the amount of damaged grain to be handled thru the elevators.

Lansing, Mich., July 11.—Corn, oats, barley and rye made decided improvements during June and altho conditions July 1 were below average the outlook is generally satisfactory, says the state crop report. The estimate for corn is 46,308,000 bus., being about 4,000,000 less than the 1928 crop. Winter wheat production is estimated at 16,707,000 bus. or about 18

bus. per acre, the total being approximately the same as in 1928. The estimated production of oats is 45,420,000 bus. and of barley 6,441,000 bus., both considerably under the 1928 crops. The rye crop is estimated at 2,258,000 bus., a trifle less than last year. The bean acreage is 8% more than planted and 20% more than harvested last year and the indicated crop is 7,054,000 bus. against a production of 5,918,000 in 1928.—V. H. Church, statistician, and H. E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—An 8% larger acreage but an average yield of about 12.3 bus. per acre as compared with 17 last year was the forecast of the state crop report. The acreage is estimated at 11,268,000 left for harvest on July 1. The July outlook is for a crop of 138,396,000 bus. The crop prospects declined from June 1 to July 1. The decline is attributed to premature ripening, a widespread infestation of joint worm, wheat scab, rust and spotted damage from root-rot and Hessian fly. The July 1 corn condition is rated at 72% of normal, compared with 80% a year ago and an estimated crop of 119,228,000 bus. Last year's crop was 179,119,000 bus. and the 5-year average is 120,170,000. Corn is 1 to 5 weeks late, stand fair to good and state of cultivation poor to excellent. Oats acreage is estimated at 1,197,000, 8% less than last year, and the July 1 condition is 78% of normal compared with 80% a year ago and 70% the average. Barley acreage is placed at 107% of last year, or 677,000 acres, with a July 1 condition of 77% compared with 67% the preceding 10-year average. Flax condition is estimated at 78% on 25,000 acres for a probable crop of 166,000 bus. compared with 172,000 bus. in 1928. Grain sorghums have been reduced 14% from last year to 1,104,000 acres. The condition is 73% compared with 75% the 1924-27 average.—Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Julius H. Barnes, grain exporter of New York, spoke on "Public or Private Ownership?" before the Fifth General Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam, on July 12. He held it the conviction of America that, "We believe that in America's progress \* \* in what we believe to be the security of rights and opportunities for all our people, there is no single motive force equal to the guarantee of equal opportunity that rests in a political philosophy that government is an arbiter, an umpire of fair play in industry, and not a player in the game." He quoted President Hoover's praise of private industry and initiative extensively.

### Northwest Crops Spotted.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17.—The weather during the past week in our Northwest was decidedly spotted with no general rains reported from any area. Moisture was received by local thunder showers here and there all over Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, while a few miles away from these local storms no rain was received at all.

It is really impossible to say whether on the whole the wheat in North Dakota deteriorated or improved during the past week because where these showers were received, and they really were quite numerous, the condition is somewhat improved, while at the other points the crop has gone back considerably. This is also true of Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota, but we would say that the situation was not as good in Montana and northern South Dakota as it was a week ago, while the south and eastern parts of South Dakota and southern Minnesota are still in pretty good shape.

Hot weather, like the rain, was also spotted and was more prevalent, of course, in South Dakota. Where it hit in dry spots it did a lot of damage, while some of our other reports state that the cool weather in some localities in North Dakota has been the saving of the late sown small grains.

Oats and barley, pretty generally, are backward, and in some districts need rain badly to produce any crop at all.

The flax crop is still varied, with some fields showing excellent prospects while others apparently are exceedingly poor.

The corn crop has much brighter prospects than the small grains, and although it is reported as quite late in many districts, with favorable weather from now on it shows every indication of a good yield. Many report that it has begun to tassel, especially in the southern territory. No black stem rust was reported from any points, with the exception of two in South Dakota and two in southern Minnesota where there are just traces.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

### Canadian Government Crop Report.

Canadian wheat acreage, in the preliminary estimates of the Canadian Government Crop Report, issued July 10, shows an increase of 186,160 acres over the 1928 acreage. The 1929 total is estimated at 24,305,300 acres, and the total for 1928 was 24,119,140 acres. The condition of all wheat, fall and spring, on June 30 was given as 88%, compared with 102% on June 30, 1928.

The preliminary estimated acreage sown to field crops compared with 1928 follows:

	1928.	1929.
Acres.		
Fall wheat .....	819,028	897,700
Spring wheat .....	23,300,112	23,407,600
All wheat .....	24,119,140	24,305,300
Oats .....	13,136,516	13,100,000
Barley .....	4,880,740	5,158,500
Fall rye .....	599,158	537,700
Spring rye .....	240,407	233,200
All rye .....	839,565	770,900
Mixed grains .....	1,107,135	1,107,900
Flaxseed .....	378,081	368,500

In the Prairie Provinces the condition of the principal cereals was on June 30 as follows, the corresponding figures for June 30, 1928, and for May 31, 1929, being placed within brackets in the order mentioned.

Manitoba—Wheat, 91 [106-99]; oats, 91 [103-98]; barley, 91 [104-99]; rye, 91 [96-93]; flaxseed, 91 [99].

Saskatchewan—Wheat, 89 [100-99]; oats, 91 [99-98]; barley, 93 [99-99]; rye, 90 [90-95]; flax, 91 [98].

Alberta—Wheat, 84 [106-102]; oats, 86 [105-102]; barley, 86 [103-101]; rye, 91 [101-100]; flax, 94 [101].

The total area sown to field crops exclusive of grain hay in Canada for 1929 is estimated at 58,223,400 acres, as compared with 57,796,226 acres for 1928.

Advances of 75c per bu. on a basis of No. 2 wheat will be made to growers by the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Ass'n—the Indiana pool, B. B. Benner, sec'y-treas., has announced, and the regular grain elevator operators will pay about 11c a bushel, cash on delivery, more than the pool will pay in installments. Pool members are not paid interest on deferred payments.

Private capital to develop farming thru large investments under which individual farmers may eventually come into ownership of the smaller areas they farm is the nub of two of three new land laws under consideration in the Philippines as aids to agriculture. Also it is proposed to make the Philippine National Bank an agricultural institution or establish a national agricultural bank.

### Vain Relief Legislation.

Farm relief will increase the hardships of the farmer. This is the conclusion of Harvey Baum, E. S. Mead and B. Ostrolenk in "A Study of the Agricultural Revolution," published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. The study covered the economic condition of the American farmer, unit costs in agriculture, the reason for low farm prices, scientific farming and farm relief.

Some of the conclusions reached are that "many farmers, exceptional only in intelligence, are able to produce at sufficiently low costs to enable them to make satisfactory profits at present price levels"; that "barring temporary fluctuations, the farmer can not hope to receive a permanent increase in prices"; and that "evidently there is no solution in scientific agriculture for the farmers' ills."

As to farm relief, the authors conclude that it is impossible politically, since "the United States is primarily an urban country" and "its primary interest in the prosperity of the farmer is in the bearing of that prosperity upon the city cost of living." "It is, therefore, difficult to believe that the city population will allow an agricultural minority to increase the city's cost of living by an amount sufficient to preserve the existing number of farmers in their present situation by advancing their net incomes to the point of decent wages and a proper return on their capital"; that farm relief would inflict worse hardships on the farmers than at present; and that "American farming in its present form can not be saved."



## Galveston Embargoed.

Barley market, owing to the embargo on Galveston, has turned down, and sales today were 3 to 4c lower than early in the week. Any increase in the movement, especially of the heating, and feed variety, will result in considerable additional decline, in our opinion, and any grain that is not absolutely dry should be bought with increased discounts, on account of the car shortage in sight, and lack of elevator space to handle the same.—Shannon Grain Co.

Wheat futures volume set a new record on the Chicago Board of Trade July 16, when 149,583,000 bus. were traded in.

The influx of grain diverted to Houston following the Galveston embargo brought a partial embargo, announced July 23, at Houston. The Houston grain com'te appealed to the railroads for protection and the roads acted upon the request. A permit system, inaugurated at Houston provides for the shipment and immediate unloading of wheat for milling purposes. Also shippers who already have space contracted for on vessels can receive their grain and make shipments.

**Windrowing** before the combine not only reduces high moisture content troubles, but lowers threshing losses in weedy grain and increases the rate of harvesting under adverse conditions, says the Missouri Station. Experiments at the Minnesota Station show that the windrower is indispensable when combining a weedy field and it also lengthens the harvest season by several days. The station also reports that a windrow properly made will remain on the stubble for a long time. The windrow method also makes it possible for the combine to remove part of the high moisture weed seed.

WHEAT.													
	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 22	July 23	July 24
Chicago	125½	126½	128½	134½	142½	140¾	149	145¾	141½	137¾	145½	142½	142
Kansas City	117½	119½	120¾	126¾	135	133¾	141¾	139½	135	131¼	138¼	136¾	135¾
St. Louis	124½	125¼	126½	133	140½	139¾	147¼	144¾	140½	136¾	143½	141¾	140
Minneapolis	125½	126½	129½	136	144¾	143¼	152¾	148¾	143¾	140½	148¾	145¼	144½
Duluth (Durum)	115½	117½	120	126¾	134½	133	142¾	138	133½	129½	137½	134¼	133¾
Winnipeg*	138¾	140½	142¾	148	159	159	167¾	164¼	160¼	155¼	164¾	162¾	162¾
Milwaukee	125½	126½	128½	134	142¾	140¾	149	146¾	141¾	138¾	145¼	142¾	141¾
CORN.													
	97	97½	97¼	98¾	102½	102½	105½	103½	102½	101	104	104½	103½
Chicago	97	97½	97¼	98¾	102½	102½	105½	103½	102½	101	104	104½	103½
Kansas City	95¾	94½	94¼	96	99¾	99¾	101	100	98	101	101½	100¾	100¾
St. Louis	98¾	99½	98¾	99¾	104	103	106¾	106	104½	103	105½	105¾	105
Milwaukee	96¾	97¾	97¼	98¼	102½	102¾	105¼	103¾	102¾	101	104	104¾	103¾
OATS.													
	46	46¼	46½	47¼	49½	48¾	50¾	48¾	48	47½	48½	48	48½
Chicago	46	46¼	46½ <td>47¼</td> <td>49½ <td>48¾ <td>50¾ <td>48¾ <td>48 <td>47½ <td>48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	47¼	49½ <td>48¾ <td>50¾ <td>48¾ <td>48 <td>47½ <td>48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	48¾ <td>50¾ <td>48¾ <td>48 <td>47½ <td>48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	50¾ <td>48¾ <td>48 <td>47½ <td>48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td></td></td></td></td>	48¾ <td>48 <td>47½ <td>48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td></td></td></td>	48 <td>47½ <td>48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td></td></td>	47½ <td>48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td></td>	48½ <td>48 <td>48½ </td></td>	48 <td>48½ </td>	48½
Minneapolis	43¾	44	44½	45¾	47¾	46¾ <td>48½</td> <td>47</td> <td>45¾</td> <td>45</td> <td>46¾</td> <td>46</td> <td>45¾</td>	48½	47	45¾	45	46¾	46	45¾
Winnipeg*	58¾	59½	60¾	63¼	67¾	69	72¼	70¾	68¾	67¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Milwaukee	46	46¼	46¾	47¼	49¾	48¾	50½	49	48¾	47¾	48½	48¾	48¾
RYE.													
	97¾	98½	100	104¾	115½	111¼	115¼	113¾	108¾	104¾	110½	108¾	108½
Chicago	97¾ <td>98½ <td>100 <td>104¾ <td>115½ <td>111¼ <td>115¼ <td>113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	98½ <td>100 <td>104¾ <td>115½ <td>111¼ <td>115¼ <td>113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	100 <td>104¾ <td>115½ <td>111¼ <td>115¼ <td>113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	104¾ <td>115½ <td>111¼ <td>115¼ <td>113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	115½ <td>111¼ <td>115¼ <td>113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	111¼ <td>115¼ <td>113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	115¼ <td>113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td></td>	113¾ <td>108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td></td>	108¾ <td>104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td></td>	104¾ <td>110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td></td>	110½ <td>108¾ <td>108½ </td></td>	108¾ <td>108½ </td>	108½
Minneapolis	97¼ <td>98</td> <td>99</td> <td>103</td> <td>114</td> <td>109¾ <td>115¼ <td>112¾ <td>106¼ <td>102½ <td>108¾ <td>106½ <td>105¾ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	98	99	103	114	109¾ <td>115¼ <td>112¾ <td>106¼ <td>102½ <td>108¾ <td>106½ <td>105¾ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	115¼ <td>112¾ <td>106¼ <td>102½ <td>108¾ <td>106½ <td>105¾ </td></td></td></td></td></td>	112¾ <td>106¼ <td>102½ <td>108¾ <td>106½ <td>105¾ </td></td></td></td></td>	106¼ <td>102½ <td>108¾ <td>106½ <td>105¾ </td></td></td></td>	102½ <td>108¾ <td>106½ <td>105¾ </td></td></td>	108¾ <td>106½ <td>105¾ </td></td>	106½ <td>105¾ </td>	105¾
Duluth	97½ <td>98½ <td>99¾ <td>105</td> <td>114½ <td>111</td> <td>115½ <td>113¾ <td>107½ <td>104</td> <td>110</td> <td>107¾ <td>106½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	98½ <td>99¾ <td>105</td> <td>114½ <td>111</td> <td>115½ <td>113¾ <td>107½ <td>104</td> <td>110</td> <td>107¾ <td>106½ </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	99¾ <td>105</td> <td>114½ <td>111</td> <td>115½ <td>113¾ <td>107½ <td>104</td> <td>110</td> <td>107¾ <td>106½ </td></td></td></td></td></td>	105	114½ <td>111</td> <td>115½ <td>113¾ <td>107½ <td>104</td> <td>110</td> <td>107¾ <td>106½ </td></td></td></td></td>	111	115½ <td>113¾ <td>107½ <td>104</td> <td>110</td> <td>107¾ <td>106½ </td></td></td></td>	113¾ <td>107½ <td>104</td> <td>110</td> <td>107¾ <td>106½ </td></td></td>	107½ <td>104</td> <td>110</td> <td>107¾ <td>106½ </td></td>	104	110	107¾ <td>106½ </td>	106½
Winnipeg*	104¾	105½	106¾	111¾	122½	120	126½	123¾	116¼	114½	120¾	119¾	118
BARLEY.													
	65¾	66¾	67¾	69½	72	71¾	73½	72½	70¾	68½	70¾	69¼	70½
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*October Future.													



# Uniform Loading of Grain Tendered for Inspection

By B. W. WHITLOCK, Federal Grain Supervisor

The uniform loading of grain tendered for inspection is a subject that has received considerable attention in the central west during recent months where all grain is handled in bulk. The state of Montana, through the State Department of Agriculture, issued a statement through the press a short time ago on the effect of uneven loading of grain on the grade and protein results. This statement was reprinted by the Regional Advisory Board of the American Railway Ass'n and seven thousand copies were distributed to grain shippers throughout the state. Recent issues of grain trade journals have commented editorially on the necessity for uniform loading of grain of uniform grade and protein tests are to be secured. I feel, therefore, that the subject is timely and that we will be able to enlist your support of a movement for more even deliveries of grain.

You may ask why in all the years of grain merchandising is this subject brought to the front now. Is the situation worse than it has been in the past? I would say that there seems to be much more uneven loading now than in any of the twelve years that the U. S. Dpt. of Agriculture has been interested in grain inspection. This matter has been stressed particularly by the chemists who are endeavoring to turn out results that will be acceptable to the interests who are basing their premiums and discounts for protein on divisions of 1/10th of a per cent. The grades for grain are based on very much wider divisions than are the discount limits in the protein tests, yet we find considerable difficulty in getting out grades that will agree on cars that are not evenly loaded. I do not say that all or even the major part of the differences in grade and protein result are due to uneven loading, and I do not offer this reason as an alibi for the differences you may have experienced. It is, however, a contributing factor and is one that must be corrected by the trade itself.

WHAT ARE THE FACTORS that have contributed to the variations in quality of grain loaded into a car and sent to market?

1st: The practice of track loading with portable elevators. In such cases grain is loaded as it is received. No facility is at hand for cleaning or mixing the grain before it is loaded.

2nd: The loading out of grain from country elevators that are already filled and where no opportunity exists to do the usual cleaning and blending. Country elevators have during recent years been greatly taxed to handle the incoming grain during harvest season in sections where the combine harvester is taking the place of the older and more deliberate methods of harvesting.

3rd: The effort on the part of the shipper to meet maximum loading requirements. Box cars are from 2 to 3 times larger in capacity today than they were a few years ago, and the receipts indicate that weighted capacity is often reached only by throwing in grain of a different grade than that of the major portion.

Here are cross section diagrams of three cars of wheat, originating in Montana, that reached Pacific Coast terminal markets this year. Each of these cars was graded and tested for protein at shipping point. As they moved west, they were graded and tested again at Spokane and diverted to the Coast where they went through the process again and, of course, variation in grades and protein occurred. Dealers who actually handled the cars pictured here may have suffered some financial loss. It may have shaken your belief that the service you are getting from modern inspection methods and up-to-date protein laboratories is not holeproof after all.

Having made special study of these cars I would say that the inspectors and the chemists who tested them are not to be blamed for the differences in their findings. The inspector and the chemist issue their findings on the samples brought in by the samplers and, if the cars are so loaded that the samplers are likely to vary in the samples secured, it is, of course, impossible for the inspector and chemist to turn out uniform results.

Now let us examine the charts: This gives you a picture of the problem the sampler has before him when he goes to the railway yards to secure a sample of wheat to be used for grade and protein test. Let us keep this picture in mind for a few minutes while I sketch briefly the story of the efforts that have been made to give you a uniform and reliable service in the inspection of grain.

**Car Milwaukee No. 88822** graded No. 2 Hard Winter—Smut dockage 1.5%. The shaded portions of this car are low protein, smutty wheat. The major portion of the car is high protein wheat, slightly smutty.

**Car G. N. 38081** graded No. 3 Dark Northern Spring—Dockage 1%. The shaded portion of this car represents wheat containing 16.4% moisture and of low protein content. The major part of the car contains wheat of high protein content and with 14.4% moisture.

**Car G. N. No. 25236** graded No. 1 Northern Spring—Dockage 4%. The shaded parts of the car indicate wheat of the same grade but containing 8% of dockage. The major portion of this car contains 2% dockage.

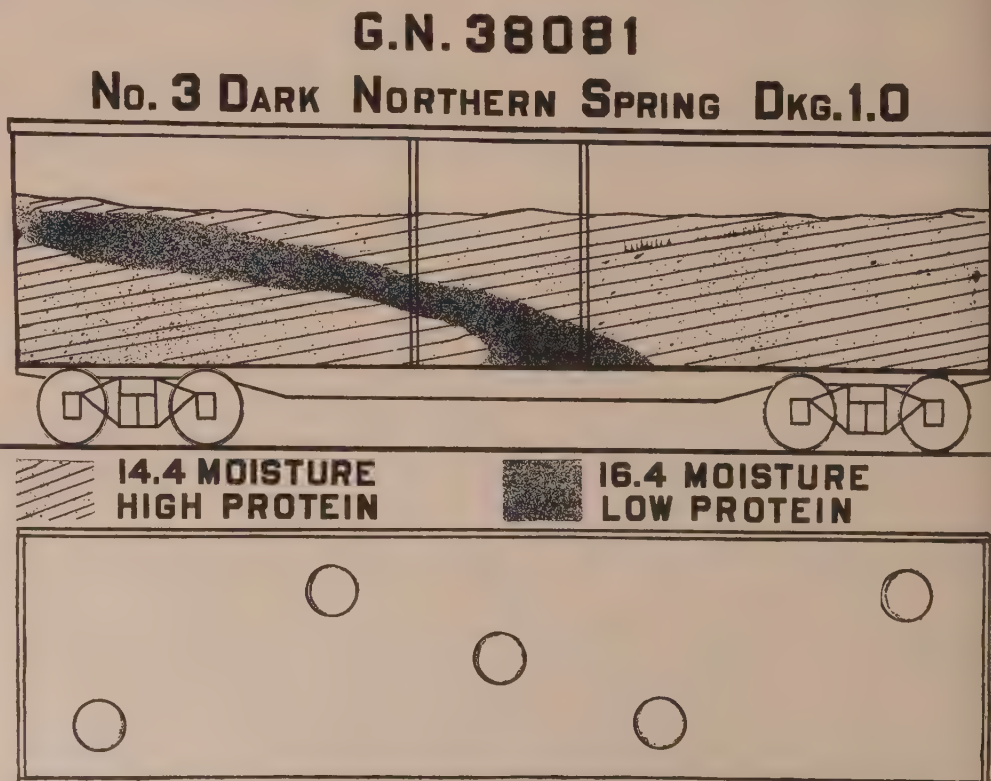
THE EARLIEST EFFORTS at standardization of grades for grain occurred some sixty years ago in the larger grain markets of the Central West and were concerned chiefly with the segregation of out of condition grain from sound grain. From these first efforts we pass through the stages where, expansion of production and trade areas, refinements in milling methods, changes in food de-

mands of the public necessitated considerable elaboration of these standards so as to measure or describe the quality of the grain more definitely. With the growth of the industry, inspection departments were set up at many of the smaller markets. State grain inspection departments came into being and still further refinements of standards for grain were made to meet local conditions and market demands.

During this period of development, there was little correlation in the inspection work of the various markets, which had instituted this service. Then at the instance of the trade organizations, producers and foreign buyers, the U. S. Department of Agriculture undertook the task of welding all these local and state standards into a single set of standards and to correlate the work of the various organizations and the individuals engaged in applying them. This was a big undertaking. Hearings throughout the country furnished a picture of what the industry wanted in the way of standards, and this picture was used as a basis of the standards that were adopted and are now in force as U. S. Government standards. Thus, we reached the point in the history of the grain industry where, largely through the efforts of the trade, a national currency of values for grain had been established.

UNDER THE SYSTEM IN VOGUE today, the inspection of a lot of grain involves three steps—first, the securing of an accurate sample of the car; second, the application of the several tests necessary to determine the quality; and third, the issuance of the certificate showing the findings of the inspector. Considering these in the reverse order, the third step, the issuance of the certificate, is simple—a matter only of issuing uniform paper, properly executed. The second step, that of application of the several tests necessary to determine the quality of the grain is much more complex. Let us consider this briefly.

The tests used to determine quality of wheat fall into two groups—first, those which are made by use of mechanical equipment, and second, those which are matters of personal judgment. The mechanical tests are weight per bushel, moisture, dockage, and smut dockage.



Above: Sectional View of Car Improperly Loaded.  
Below: Plan of Box Car Showing where Grain is Probed for Sample.



The tests dependent upon personal judgment are class, subclass, mixture of classes, and damaged kernels. Uniformity of mechanical tests is obtained by the use of standard equipment which is checked frequently for accuracy. Thus, we have for determining weight per bushel a base which supports the kettle and beam and a funnel so situated to give a uniform drop to the stream of grain as it fills the kettle. The weight is then determined by suspending the kettle on a standard beam.

In the earlier days of inspection, weight per bushel was determined by pouring the grain into the kettle from a pan, scooping it into the kettle by hand, or thrusting the kettle into the grain, filling it, and, after scraping off the surplus, weighing it on the beam which was supported by hand.

FOR DETERMINING MOISTURE, we now use a method whereby a given amount of grain is boiled in oil and the moisture is driven off in the form of steam, which is condensed and measured accurately. Formerly, moisture was determined by personal judgment—the grain being designated as damp or tough if it felt wet.

FOR DETERMINING DOCKAGE, we now use a standard kicker and sieves designed to remove various types of weed seeds and foreign material. Sieves alone were used in the earlier days in some markets—other markets did not grade wheat on a dockage basis and wheat containing foreign material was given a lower numerical grade than clean wheat. For determining smut dockage, we use a small scourer, similar in design to commercial scourers. Years ago, smut dockage was either measured in degrees of smut by comparison with standard samples or else it was simply labelled

as smutty, leaving the degree of smuttiness to be settled by the amount of discount the interested parties could agree upon.

Under the present system of inspection, the mechanical apparatus described above is subjected frequently to the following check tests by the inspector. The weight per bushel outfit is tested for volume of the kettle, accuracy and sensitivity of the beam, the moisture machine for gas or electric pressure, heating time setting of the thermometer and accuracy of the containers used for collecting and measuring the moisture.

The dockage machine is checked for speed of feed, revolutions per minute, throw of shoe and spring tension of kicker device.

The smut machine is checked for scouring loss, feed and speed of machine.

Now, let us touch upon the factors other than mechanical factors, those dependent upon personal judgment. Human judgment of values will vary more than values determined mechanically. As proof of this, I need but cite the development of the use of the protein test to determine milling value today as compared with the use of personal judgment on values a few years ago. It would, indeed, be a simple operation to grade grain uniformly if such factors as damage, mixtures, classes, colors and odors could be determined by mechanical means instead of human judgment. This cannot be done, however, and, when this national currency of grain values was set up in the form of federal standards, it became necessary to establish a central body of experienced grain men to define the limits on these interpretative factors. The work of the 21 inspection offices in the eight Western states is under the jurisdiction of the Pacific Coast Board of Review, whose head-

quarters are in Portland, Ore.

I emphasize the detail with which the mechanical and personal opinion tests are made and checked because I wish to impress upon you that no effort is spared to secure accurate results in the work of assigning a grade to the sample furnished the inspector. All of this careful work is useless if the sample is not representative of the car.

THE THIRD PHASE of the work of inspecting a car of wheat, that of sampling, is, in the usual course of procedure, the first step, but I have purposely left it till the last because it is so closely hooked up with the main subject of this discussion—that of uniform loading of grain.

The sampling of a car of grain is the task of securing a 2 quart sample that is representative of a lot of 80 to 120 thousand pounds. In the early days of inspection, grades were determined on track, the inspector basing his grade on his judgment of the quality of the exposed surface of the grain. The grades were simply crude estimates of quality or condition, cars were small and no sampling problem was involved. Later, when grades were determined in the inspection office instead of on track, short lengths of pipe, pointed on the end with a wooden plug inside, were developed for sampling purposes. These were thrust down into the grain, the wooden plug removed, and the grain allowed to trickle into the pipe through slots in the side. The pipe was then removed from the grain and the sample thus obtained used along with other samples drawn for determining the grade of the car.

Under the present system of sampling, a double cylindered brass tube, five feet long, with compartments partitioned off the full length, are used for obtaining a sample. With these probes a cross-section of the grain from the top to the bottom of the load may be obtained. Differences in quality are readily detected by the sampler as he deposits the contents of the probe on a canvas spread out on the surface of the grain. In ordinary uniformly loaded cars, it is necessary to secure but five probes from the car to get what is regarded as a representative sample of the car's contents. The sampling pattern usually followed is shown on the chart herewith. In cars that are not uniformly loaded, it is necessary for the sampler to re-probe certain sections of the car to determine the extent of the uneven loading.

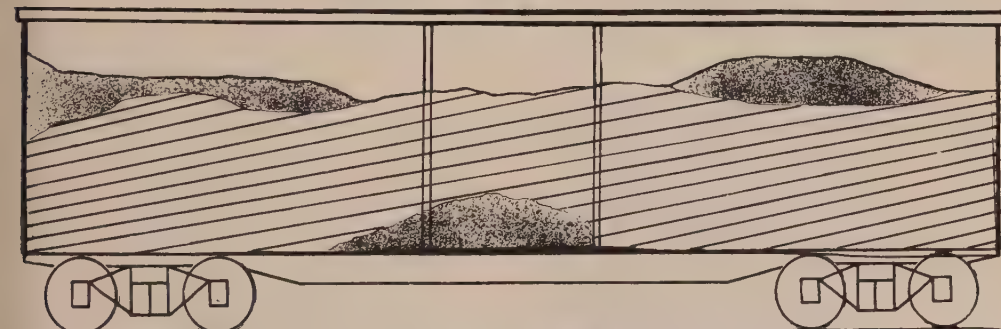
After determining the extent of the variations in quality, the usual procedure is for him to take separate samples of the qualities found and to make up a composite that will, in his opinion, reflect the average quality of the car. You will see, therefore, that sampling is not just a mechanical task, but that it constantly involves the exercise of good judgment on the part of the sampler. Samplers of equal ability and experience will, because of the irregularity of quality and manner of loading cars such as are pictured here, vary in their estimates of the amount of inferior or off-grade grain, and their samples of such cars, which are supposed to be representative of the entire car, will vary to some extent.

PLUGGED CARS: In cases where the sampling discloses that quantities of distinctly low grade grain are loaded in a manner that plainly indicates an intent to defraud, the grade is based on the poorest quality of grain in the car. Fortunately plugged cars are few and far between and these rarely cause the inspection department trouble because there are very specific directions for handling them. The troublesome cars are those such as you see illustrated.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY for irregular loading? We suggest that if grain of different qualities is to be loaded into a car bulkheads should be used to separate the qualities. If bulkheads are not used, draughts of grain that are different in quality should be spread out over the entire surface of the car so that the samplers who probe the cars will get the same sort of sample. All cars should be trimmed when loaded and before being inspected. It has

## MIL. 88822

### No.2 HARD WINTER SMUT DKG.1.5 DKG.0.0



SMUT DKG. 0.5  
HIGH PROTEIN

SMUT DKG. 3.0  
LOW PROTEIN

## G.N.25236

### No.1 NORTHERN SPRING DKG. 4.0



DOCKAGE 2.0

DOCKAGE 8.0

Sectional Views of Cars Improperly Loaded.



been suggested that the quickest remedy for this ailment would be to base the grade and protein on the poorest quality found in the car, regardless of the lack of evidence of intent to defraud.

This remedy, in our opinion, is too drastic. We believe, as stated before, that the cure will be accomplished by giving publicity to the very practical difficulties encountered in sampling such cars and asking for the co-operation of the trade in eliminating such loading. It is strictly a trade problem which, if solved will undoubtedly result in better and more satisfactory service from the inspector who grades the grain and the chemist who determines the protein.

**Ass'n of Pacific Northwest Cereal Chemists** organized at Spokane and elected the following officers: Pres., J. W. Montzheimer; vice pres., Joe Drumheller, and sec'y-treas. T. R. James.

**Mexican export duty** on chick-peas shipped in containers not manufactured from domestic fibers will be increased from 1.50 pesos to 2 pesos per 100 gross kilos and to this rate is added a surtax of 13% of the duty. The rate is effective July 29.

**A youth** is to be the wheat king of the southwest this year, it appears since E. M. Carter, Jr., 21, of Plainview, Tex., will harvest an estimated 195,000 bus. from 6,500 acres west of Amarillo, Tex. The wheat is averaging more than 30 bus. to the acre. Young Carter after finishing school last year leased 10 sections of ranch land for 8 years when his father offered to set him up in business, and spent last summer preparing for his first crop. He is using 15 combines.

### New Concrete Elevator at Savoy, Ill.

The need for modern rapid handling facilities to serve the grain producers in the vicinity of Savoy, Ill., led to the construction of a new reinforced concrete elevator by the Savoy Grain & Coal Co. The contract was let to Geo. W. Quick & Son, and is now completed.

The new plant is 101 ft. high from the slab and has a pit 9 ft. deep, waterproofed to prevent seepage. The concrete in the four large tanks is reinforced with  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths inch steel rods placed at 2 ft. intervals vertically and 6 ins. apart horizontally. Connecting walls and interstice bins are reinforced in a similar manner.

Nine bins give the elevator capacity for 50,000 bus. Four of these are large cylindrical tanks and 5 are overhead bins. All bins are hoppers. The two sinks in the iron-clad driveway have capacity for 500 bus. each.

Practically no wood is used in the structure outside of the framework of the driveway. The test holes of the bins have steel doors; the two stands of legs and all spouting are of steel. An 8-inch well-casing is used to carry grain to the flexible loading spout. Steel grates cover two of the three openings to the sinks and the floor of the driveway is of concrete. Kewanee All Steel Truck Lifts dump both trucks and wagons.

Machinery installed includes an ear corn drag in one sink; two 14-inch 6-ply rubber belts to carry the 13-inch cups in the legs; a 600-bu. hopper scale with steel garner, and a manlift.

All wiring will be in rigid iron conduits. All shafting will turn on Hyatt Roller Bearings and self-aligning pillow blocks will be used on the head and jack shafts to allow for any settling of the structure.

The legs will be separately operated by two fully inclosed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Motors in the cupola, connected to jackshafts with rubber belts. Reduction from the jackshafts to the headshafts will be effected thru chain drives.

The company expects to tear down at least a part of its old elevator and handle all its grain thru the modern house.

## Illinois Dealers Hold Stirring Meeting at Tuscola

James L. ("Jim") Bush of Tuscola, Ill., celebrated his thirty-first year in the grain business on the pleasant evening of July 16, and was honored with a turnout of 99 of the 100 dealers in the territory. The occasion was happily combined with that of the district meeting held at this season in the Tuscola Chamber of Commerce Quarters. The Bush Grain Co., correspondent of Lamson Bros. & Co., entertained the gathering as its guests, an unexpected surprise.

Tribute was unceasingly paid to Mr. Bush for his fair methods and square dealings with the trade. As a pioneer in the broadcasting of markets over the radio, the fitting occasion also marked his embarkation on the ninth successful year of furnishing this unique service.

In this connection, it is interesting to learn that Mr. Bush recently presented the Federal Radio Commission with a copy of the Dec. 25, 1921 number of Grain Dealers Journal, in which the exclusive story of his ingenuity and initiative along this line was reviewed, in a successful effort in establishing his priority rights to the wave-length channel he uses.

The two-page story is entertaining to read now, and clearly demonstrates what progressive strides have been made in radio development within a decade.

Markets in those days were broadcast only as often as C. N. D.'s or four times daily. Later the service was doubled, and quotations given out every thirty minutes. A Victrola record concert was given every Tuesday and Friday evening, and Arlington time signals and weather reports issued once daily. Whereas today, a continuous musical program is on the air, with quotations sandwiched in regularly every fifteen minutes. Raymond Muir, who

now does the announcing, has the enviable reputation of "never omitting a thing."

The Tuscola Radio Supply Co., distributor of RCA radiolas, was founded at the time so many urgent requests came in for sets, and is still operating successfully today, with Mr. Bush at the helm.

It was at the radio store that the crowd congregated for the 7:30 banquet, served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Cartright Church in the dining hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The feast was sumptuous, so much so that there was plenty of chicken to permit George Booth and Bill Tucker of Lamson Bros. & Co. to win the chicken-wing eating contest hands down away from Ernest Orndorff of Mattoon and T. E. Hamman of Arcola.

W. E. ("Bill") Culbertson, Delavan, Sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, struggled for first honors, but due to his preference for necks and gizzards, his efforts were "heavily discounted," and he was disqualified on the grounds of too skimpy a "handling margin." Abashed, he later spoke on the disadvantage of "overbidding," and how, from his most recent experience, he knew that under such circumstances the pickings were pretty slim. He offered praise that there were no "scoopers" present to cut the "volume" handled. In concluding, he promised next time to be equipped with ample "overload relays" and "high starting torque" power units.

"AMERICA" was the first official proceeding on the program, following registration and distribution of badges furnished by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Amid the flying balloons, the rousing and blending voices presented quite a colorful



50,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator and Old Plant of Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy, Ill.



spectacle, rivaling a Fourth of July celebration. From the moment the chicken was served, the only interruption was in the form of a moan of satisfaction, with periodical clicks of the unloosening of the "belt take-up."

"JIM" BUSH, honorary chairman of the district, experienced considerable difficulty in "calling margins" for order since the "visible" of delectable morsels of nourishment were still plentiful. Further "overloading" of plates was unanimously decided against nevertheless, rarely a "shipper" neglected to "trim" his plate before retiring quietly to make out a "lading" while smoking a Bush perfecto.

T. E. HAMMAN, Arcola, district chairman of the group, was given the chair, following a few complimentary remarks from Mr. Bush.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, was made "Toastmaster," said, Praises to Allah (Jim Bush in disguise) were sincerely coupled with compliments on the perfection of the district organization. "He is a pioneer in many ways; not alone being the first to broadcast market quotations in the World, but likewise being one of the most outstanding and successful country grain brokers to 'give more than he takes.' The entire success of the grain trade in this section of the state, and its unity of effort and purpose, has to an overwhelming extent been due to the unselfish efforts in this direction on the part of Mr. Bush."

## EVERYONE INTRODUCES SELF—BUSINESS.

The next innovation, introduced by Sec'y Culbertson, was that of having everyone in the room stand up, take a deep breath, give his own name, that of his firm, and the town at which located. It developed that several farmers and "retired capitalists" were present, however, Mr. Bush had little trouble in identifying them as "regulars" in the business.

SECY CULBERTSON followed with a note of warning, prophesying that this crop season will hold more hazards than ever experienced heretofore. "Therefore, it will be particularly important that the best of everyone's business judgment is utilized in the conduct of his business."

Speculation for profits was branded as suicide, and caution urged that fair and equitable margins of profit be legitimately derived from the handling of the cash grain. If anyone wishes to speculate with their profits from the cash handling side of the ledger, that is their privilege; but to handle the cash grain for nothing, or at a loss, and then attempt to make a good showing out of "shooting at the blackboard" is gross folly.

Keeping on friendly terms with one's competitors was particularly stressed. "The farmers do not want to see competitors warring and fighting with one another. Farmers lose confidence in combatants."

Further than that, by their own confession, farmers want to see grain dealers derive enough margin from the handling of grain to maintain their individual elevators in first class condition. They admittedly despise and avoid warring and run-down plants. They will go out of their way to be served by a modernly equipped house, for they have confidence in the integrity and financial responsibility under such circumstances. A grain elevator is a quasi-public utility, which the farmer considers it, so it is little wonder he is interested in and takes pride in the soundness and modernness of the elevator with which he does business.

Combined wheat looks bad this year, and the moisture is running high. This spells decreased volume to handle and the additional loss and hazard from shrink due to the necessary drying. If the entire crop is poor and wet then country shippers will have a greater hazard than is now appreciated. Handling such a crop, obviously requires a greater handling margin, both because of decreased volume and of shrinkage tolerance.

GEORGE E. BOOTH, Chicago, who had been diverted to an official inspection point awaiting shipper's instructions, was next introduced in a manner befitting an American ambassador to England.

Mr. Booth paid high tribute to "Jim" Bush, "pioneer grain markets-broadcaster of the world." His up-to-date methods of business conduct, his keen insight into the problems of

the trade, and his sensitive perception of the pulse of the times, were all praised.

Mr. Booth claimed to be substituting on the program, something on the order of that colored house-maid that asked for a few days leave of absence in order that she might marry and take a honeymoon. The vacation was allowed; however the darky showed up as usual bright and early Monday morning after no absence. The lady of the house questioned the unexpected appearance of the colored maid, fearing the marriage had been postponed, or whatnot. But Mandy said, "No, M'm. We all got married awright, but mi' husband wanted to go to Peoria for our honeymoon, and I'd been there before, so I sent my sister to substitute for me."

A CROP SURVEY of conditions in this country, Canada, and in the World, were dwelt upon in relation to price trends and the cash grain situation at the terminal markets. "Blight in the Southwest is bound to inflict a big loss to producers, and some scab is complained of. These factors all have their direct bearing on the market." As to what disposition would be made of the appropriation donated by Congress to the Farm Board, anyone's guess was as good as the next persons, Mr. Booth averred.

Illinois yields will not be burdensome, although the rush to market of combined grain will keep shippers plenty busy for a while. With the biggest visible on record, and heavy stocks at all terminals, new No. 3 combined hard wheat moving to market is demanding the July futures price, with No. 2 old hard only taking a 2½c premium over the July option. New oats are moving freely, though the basis is lower.

Probably only one-tenth of the grain was contracted this year that is usually sold ahead.

DISCOUNTS FOR MOISTURE in wheat will depend this year on the percentage of moisture and the proportion of the crop that is damp. If most of the incoming wheat is wet, then No. 2 wheat will go at a premium; whereas, if most of the crop is No. 2, then an occasional car of wet wheat will not take such a heavy discount. Farmers can't get the same price for water as for wheat.

If this oncoming crop is wet, then 10 cents a bushel is not too small a discount above the customary handling margin, for there will be losses from "heating" cars, there will be from 2 to 5 cents loss from shrinkage on grain put through a drier at the terminals, and other discount items entering into the handling.

Refuse to handle this crop at a loss, for you are all entitled to a fair and equitable margin of profit over your handling costs and hazards. The federal government gave elevator operators 8 cents a bushel handling margin a decade ago, and everyone would be better off if this same or a higher rate prevailed today.

Hoover's "Farm Relief" legislation and resultant "Farm Board," will unquestionably give serious consideration to production, as well as practical consideration to grain handling facilities. However, I challenge anybody to find fault with the structure of the grain trade today. Nobody is getting rich in the business.

Whether or not proposed regulations of the newly created Farm Board will be aimed at the Chicago Board of Trade is questionable, but not probable, for it is the market place of the World. Orders are daily executed from almost every corner of the Globe, and the volume of trading exceeds many fold that done anywhere else, Liverpool included.

SECY CULBERTSON gave a short resume of the activities of the com'ite that interviewed Pres. Hoover at Washington earlier this Spring, as given out in previous feature articles. The efforts of the Grain trade in having a clause inserted limiting the ability of the Farm Board in the matter of erecting grain handling facilities where elevators were already existing and available, was also reviewed.

## CO-OPERATION WITH THRESHERMEN URGED.

Under the revised Illinois Thresherman's Law, threshermen must now notify grain dealers of the existence of liens, Sec'y Culbertson recited in reviewing legislation on the matter. This is considered a mighty important concession.

Grain dealers of the state are urgently requested to co-operate with the threshermen and shellers to the fullest extent in the collection of known liens, as such co-operation was promised them by the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at the instance of recently enacted legislation which was only made possible through the reciprocal co-operation of the Thresherman's ass'n.

GEORGE BOOTH interspersed the remarks of Sec'y Culbertson with compliments for the work he has and is doing in behalf of the grain dealers of the state, for the success of

district meetings, for the fairer margins and better kept and equipped elevators, and for the present existing harmonious understanding between the farmers and the grain dealers, and the grain dealers and the commission men. "Support your state and district groups," he urged, "for it is vital that this good work continue."

SECY CULBERTSON advised the dealers on the proper loading and trimming of cars, and after dwelling a bit on the flood damage in relation to crop losses, recommended that grain dealers do not pay the farmers on this new crop until prices and discounts thereon are firmly established.

CHAIRMAN HAMMAN concluded the session with the thought that it was better to let the "overbidder" get his "belly full" of high priced grain, rather than to let him set the price at which all grain was bought.

## Shippers in Attendance.

ALLERTON: Ralph Allen; Arcola: T. E. and Paul Hamman, Byron Williams, Clarence Coombs, and D. Kanitz; Arthur: Lawrence Pittman; Atwood: G. W. Robertson and A. R. Livengood.

BETHANY: Charles Eskiss and E. A. Walker; Bourbon: John Jensen; Broadlands: Kenneth Allen; Brocton: Shelby and Billy Price, and Bruce Miller.

CADWELL: James Craig, Sr. and Jr.; Casner: A. B. and O. E. Chapman; Charleston: A. L. Hardin, A. E. Craig, and H. T. Wright; Chesterville: P. B. Rollings; CHICAGO: Bill Tucker; Chrisman: Frank K. Coe, W. B. Swank, J. M. Wasson, J. B. Lindley, John and Oscar Jones.

DORANS: George, Ed. and Oscar Seaman; Fairbanks: Howard Huckleberry; Fairland: Forest Koehn and T. C. Duncan; Ficklin: Raymond Reeder; Galton: Glenn Reeder and R. Jividen; Garrett: James K. Horton.

HAMMOND: F. L. Holub, Geo. V. Betts, John Horton, Sr. and Jr., and R. B. Ponder; Hayes: Clay Lewis; Hindsboro: John Frantz; Homer: A. C. Kaiser; Ivesdale: W. E. Tuvell, R. E. Milligan and M. Cook; Lake City: F. W. De Hart; La Place: V. Hawthorne; Lerna: J. H. Snowden; Lovington: Rue and Hal Bowers.

MATTOON: Ernest and Maris Orndorff, and James Fishback; Metcalf: O. J. Linebarger and Elmer McClain; Murdock: Mark, Arthur and S. H. Porterfield; Newman: C. E. and Fletcher Weathers, Virgil Weiss and Geo. Frame; Pesotum: Jos. Gilles; Philo: J. C. Trost and R. M. Franks; Pierson: Harve Ledbetter and John Schable.

SIDELL: F. F. Current and Chester Maddox; Sidney: V. I. Johnson and J. C. Roe; Tolono: V. L. Horton and C. A. Zelle; Tuscola: James L. Bush, Curt Marsh, Raymond Muir, Walter Schafer, W. A. Hopkins, O. R. Twiford, Charles E. Hitch, Frank Warren, J. E. and Oscar A. Collins, and Fred Rose; Villa Grove: Dale Henson and F. L. England; West Ridge: Z. B. White and E. A. Wood; Williamsburg: Elvin Atherton.

## Meeting National Hay Ass'n.

F. L. Alexander of Marion, O., was elected pres. at the annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n held at Toledo, O. Other officers named were: first vice pres., C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne, Ind.; second vice pres., J. S. P. Thompson, Toronto, Ont., and directors: W. H. Milligan, Sioux City, Ia.; Lloyd Dellinger, Bloomville, O.; E. D. Smith, Atlanta, Ga., and Alfred H. Lea, Charleston, W. Va.

The new board of directors re-elected Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y-treas.; Miss True as his assistant and J. C. Suttie, traffic mgr.

Pres. W. H. Toberman presided at the session and gave his report after the preliminary affairs of the first meeting. He indicated membership as one of the problems of the ass'n. He declared that altho the hay business has been declining the greater use and market for legumes appeared as the way out.

Sec'y Sale reported a membership of 468 and an improved financial condition. C. B. Rader, sec'y of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange talked on "Modern Marketing Methods" defending boards of trade saying the farmer would be the worst sufferer if the public trading halls were abolished.

Loyalty, traffic matters and needs of the trade formed other topics of discussion.



### Sioux City Grain Dealers Stage "Husband-Calling" Contest.

The annual picnic-circus of the Sioux City Grain Exchange members and families was a riot this year. There were no casualties, however, Sam Mason, dignified vice president of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, who dressed like "Little Boy Blue" in knee-pants, rolled sox, a galvanized Lord Chesterfield collar on his pleated and ruffled shirt waist, nearly swallowed the wood-stick handles on 7 jumbo-sized all-day suckers and 23 taffy apples. Messrs. Eales and Prescott reprimanded Sam for buying all-day suckers so late in the afternoon, but as all the suckers had previously been "sampled" and "inspected," it was impossible to "divert the shipment" into adolescent channels. Over 250 attended.

The Riverside Boat Club was the scenic site of the festive occasion, which took place on July 18th. All offices in the Exchange were closed at two to enable the girls to get a good start on their roller skates. Bob Swensen acted as "rear admiral," picking up the rear and other articles dropped in the skate-race.

A golf tournament was the first thing on the program, everyone participating regardless of handicaps or the presence of their wives. The course was most difficult for the amateurs, who meandered among cowsheds, outdoor telephone booths, pig pens and other rural spots sought by vacationists, through trees, long grass, drainage ditches and the habitat of mosquitoes, snakes, cowboys and a few Indians.

Only a handful of scalps were lost in the contest, as evidenced by the scores: L. A. Gertaz, 36; S. Eales, 42; T. Prescott, 44; W. H. Kelley, 46; and Paul Larson (consolation winner), 79. Stanley Eales was handicapper, and apparently struck Col. Bogey and Gen. Par about right. For the low net, J. C. Mullaney, Dorothy Eales, Carrie Swanson and Freeman Bradford tied for first with a 30; John Prescott and Fred Vivas tied for second with a 31, and F. J. Reinelt came in with a 32 for third. Paul Larson, winner of the Consolation prize of an imperial quart of Bulgarian goat's milk, claims to ne'er have attempted the game before. Anyhow, as chief inspector of the Exchange, it came within his province to sample and inspect all snake-bite remedies.

The Fat Man's race was a blow-out. Sam P. Mason, who apparently has been in faithful training, showed so much speed that he just walked away with the prize—a colorful jar of slim bath salts. It really would have been futile to have played the other racers on the nose to either "place or show," as one of them was "scratched at the post" and the other is said to have run around the race track in the wrong direction. The other two were John Cathcart and John Wasek. R. E. Mangan fired the starting gun, but recovered the next morning from the re-coil of the cannon used. This race came near being a "bust."

The Husband-Calling Contest resulted in the Sioux City fire department going out to answer six false alarms, two drownings and a suffocation case. Mrs. "Al" Doherty proved to have the most dynamic loud-speaker.

More dust was raised at the sound of the dinner gong and more folks trampled over than in any event since the Iroquois Theatre fire. This unscheduled race put all the others to shame. The meal was sumptuous, and finished up with a generous helping of Sloan's liniment for the tenderfoots. Frank O'Connor and Art Torkelson were said to have suffered broken ribs.

Winners of other events were: E. Lahey, 50-yd. dash; Louise Mariott, shoe race; Mrs. E. Eales (1) and Mrs. W. H. Kelley (2), ladies' paper tearing contest; Miss Cole (1) and Mrs. Chas. Ruoff (2), ladies' baseball throwing; Betty Eales (1) and Betty Kelley

(2), girls' foot race; Vern Cole and Eugene Lahey, three-legged race; Laurence Habeck (1) and Vern Cole (2), boys' foot race; and Edwin Lahey (1) and Betty Kelley (2), boys' and girls' foot race.

At the conclusion of the races a dance was held in the Boat Club Pavilion.

The roll call was fortunately not called at the Exchange the next day, but everyone had such a boisterous time the occasion is to be repeated. W. H. Mariott, F. J. Reinelt, J. E. Bohn, Paul Larson and, of course, Freeman Bradford, were in charge of arrangements.

### Nebraska Pool Contracts a Tax.

Charging that Nebraska Wheat Pool contracts are nothing more than a scheme to levy a tax on the wheat growers of that state and that the contracts were obtained by misrepresentation, 114 Webster county farmers have appealed to Atty. Gen. Sorensen to help release them from their "benefactors."

Resolutions passed at a mass meeting request the Atty. Gen. to investigate the activities of the "Nebraska Wheat Growers Non-Stock Co-operative"—which is the name of the wheat pool—and to bring action to revoke the state charter of the pool.

Before appealing to the atty. gen., however, the farmers started court action in an effort to protect themselves from any further enforcement of the pool contracts. They filed suit at Red Cloud asking return of their contracts, charging misrepresentation. (See page 644 Grain Dealers Journal for May 25th.)

An agreement between the farmers and attorneys for the pool is expected to restore to the farmer the privilege of selling his own 1929 crop. The proposed agreement will hold until the suit is settled.

Attorneys for the pool evidently thought it would be better for them to try the case at Lincoln instead of at Red Cloud, the county seat and "home" court of the Webster county farmers. But Judge J. W. James overruled the motion. Trial of the suit probably will not be reached until fall.

The farmers hope for a court recognition of the agreement returning to them the privilege of selling their own grain until the contract suit has been ended.

### A Popcorn Elevator.

Consumer demand for popcorn is gaining strength with the improved methods of popping and the cultivation of improved varieties of the kernel, warranting a substantial investment in equipment for the handling and storage of the crop after harvest.

Altho popcorn is grown successfully in other states the farmers in some sections of Iowa are making it a specialty, some producing it on their own account and many planting on contract for distributors and confectioners who wish to be assured of a supply.

Some of the best ideas that have been developed in popcorn handling have been incorporated by the Younglove Engineering Co. into the design of the plant erected at Carnarvon, Ia., for Ronald Meyers, and illustrated herewith.

The elevator proper, 25x22 ft., and the ear corn crib, 24x48 ft., being covered with the same corrugated iron appear as one structure, but the iron on the elevator is nailed to the siding, while the covering of the crib storage is nailed to 1x6 inch strips. A work floor is the full width of the elevator proper, and above are 12 bins, 23 ft. deep.

The cupola is 22 ft. high and accommodates the machinery, consisting of No. 29-D. Cleaner for recleaning the corn; a special screen cleaner; a scalper to handle the corn before it goes to the 500 bu. Sheller in the concrete waterproof pit, and a 3-bu. Richardson Sacking Scale. The driving power is four Fairbanks Morse E. H. Motors of 15, 10, 5 and 3 horsepower.

The storage annex is 24 ft. high, with 4 bins, each having the usual ventilating shafts and metal outlets thru the roof. The 12-ft. driveway cuts thru the storage annex and has cob and dust room above it. The corn is unloaded thru an Overhead Truck Dump.

The office and truck scale are detached, and the office is supplied with a furnace in the basement.

The elevator leg delivers the corn to a belt conveyor distributing to the storage bins. Another belt conveyor returns the corn to the sheller. Corn and cobs, also shucks, are separated in the cupola and corn is delivered to bins for final cleaning, sorting and bagging.



Popcorn Elevator of Ronald Meyer at Carnarvon, Ia.



**Damaged Wheat in Grading.**

By E. L. Morris, Federal Super., Kansas City.

The sprouting process in wheat breaks down the nitrogen compounds which in turn causes a decrease or weakening of the gluten in proportion to the extent that the germination has progressed. Sprouted wheat may also carry mold spores that may be unnoticeable until milled, after which the flour made therefrom will have a tendency to become musty. The flour yield from sprouted wheat is lower than that from unsprouted wheat. The Kansas Experiment Station sums up the situation as follows: "Germination, however slight, is undesirable for two reasons \* \* \* less flour is possible and the flour produced is weak. While this is true, flour from slightly germinated wheat should not be unconditionally condemned."

Wheat with moldy germs will not make sweet flour. It is true that wheat is usually degerminated in the milling process, but it is a physical impossibility to remove the germs without leaving enough mold spores to impart a musty odor that will finally result in an unsatisfactory flour.

A study of frosted wheat at the Montana Experiment Station indicates that as the percentage of frosted kernels or the severity of freezing increases, the volume, color, and texture of the loaf decreases.

Scabby or "tombstone" wheat produces little or no flour, because the starchy portion is almost always completely consumed by the fungus, leaving only the parts of the wheat that is usually put into the feed portion.

The Federal standards permit a small quantity of damaged grain in the higher grades and allow a correspondingly gradual increase in quantity in the lower grades.

**THE MOST IMPORTANT DAMAGE** in any grain, wheat especially, is known as heat damaged, and has always been considered more detrimental than any other sort of damaged grain. Moisture and lack of aeration are the fundamental causes of this damage, and the damage is brought about by storing grain in large volume without adequate ventilation before the grain has become sufficiently dry to stop all its growing processes and become dormant.

The extent of the damage depends upon the quantity of heat that has been generated thru the respiratory, or other heating process, and the intensity of the heating is indicated by the degree or quantity of discoloration. The natural grain first becomes light tan, then brownish, then more darkened in color and finally mahogany, and in extreme cases, black and charred. It has been found that gluten in

wheat is weakened in direct proportion to the degree of color developed.

Milling and baking tests by this Department, confirmed by tests made at Experiment Stations and elsewhere, indisputably indicate that wheat tinged to the extent that it is noticeably discolored is of inferior milling quality. It has also been found that wheat passing through a heating or fermenting process, even though apparently sound, has its gluten impaired. Unless care is exercised to reduce its deleterious effects by admixing with sound wheat, an unsatisfactory flour will be produced therefrom. During the heating process the bran coat has been made brittle. It is therefore difficult to temper heat damaged or skin burnt wheat, and during the milling process particles of the bran coat break up and make the flour speckled in appearance.

Good flour has a low ash content, but flour made from heat-damaged wheat is high in ash content. Flour made from heat-damaged wheat produces a loaf small in volume, poor in color having a musty or unpalatable taste.

For the reasons just enumerated, the Federal standards permit only a very limited percentage of heat-damaged grain in the higher numerical grades, and these small quantities are merely to provide for pick-ups in handling wheat through elevators and are not intended for mixing purposes.

**Salvador Contracts to Import Corn.**

The government of El Salvador, due to the shortage of the crop, has entered into a contract with local firms for the supplying of corn on a fixed basis, according to a report from American Consul A. E. Carleton. These firms contract to import the corn necessary to meet the needs of the people, discharging at the three ports of the country, namely Acajutla, La Libertad and Cutuco (La Union), according to the requirements of the sections served by these three ports.

The corn is to be sold in places where there is the greatest need, the importers being obligated as to the selling, that is the profit can never be greater than fifty centavos or twenty-five cents gold per 100 pounds. Where there is a difference between the cost and the selling price, which involves a loss to the importers the Government will pay the differ-

ences. The government also reserves the right of fixing the prices at which the corn can be sold.

The shipments are free from consular duties or dues. All charges incident to the importation will be for account of importers.

**18,000 Bu. Elevator at Medford, Okla.**

Fire destroyed the 10,000 bu. elevator of the Hacker Flour Mills at Medford, Okla., under lease to Ed Jenkins and operated by him in his own name, late on the night of Jan. 30, last. Practically all of the old crop wheat had moved and Ed struggled along without an elevator for several months before a new one was put up.

Construction of a new 18,000 bu. studded, iron-clad elevator was begun on the old foundation on April 1. A little less than two months later it was completed and first wheat to be taken in was dumped on May 25.

The elevator is 28 ft. square and 60 ft. to the top of the cupola. It has six bins, all of them rodded. Two of them are overhead and one has a spout to the driveway for loading grain into wagons, or trucks. A man-lift goes up the leg wall and makes all parts of the elevator accessible.

The machinery includes 150 ft. of 10-in. 5-ply rubber cup belt fitted with V cups set on 16 in. centers. These give the leg capacity for 1,500 bus. per hour. A 7½ h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor drives the leg. Power is transmitted by belt from the motor to the jack-shaft and by another belt from the jack-shaft to the headshaft.

Loading out is done thru a 6 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale emptying into spout of 8-inch well casing to car.

In the driveway is a double pit with capacity for 400 bus. of grain. This has a butterfly valve to throw the grain to either side. A Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift does the dumping. Two trap doors to the pit are so spaced that the same truck lift is used for both trucks and wagons.

Adjacent the north end of the elevator is a 30x70 ft. warehouse in the north end of which is the office and the beam of the 10-ton truck scales. The warehouse is used for storing stocks of flour, feed and seeds. In addition to these sidelines Ed sells coal, gasoline and lubricating oil.



Ed Jenkins, Medford, Okla.



New Elevator Operated by Ed Jenkins, Medford, Okla.



## Mixing Before Royal Grain Commission.

Mixing is beneficial to the grain trade from producer on, creates a market for lower grades which otherwise could not exist, provides means by which the buyer gets what he pays for and what he expects, and facilitates the handling of grain.

These were the contentions emphasized by witnesses appearing before the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission at hearings at Fort William, Ont.

If mixing involving grades No. 1, 2 and 3 is to be prohibited by the law effective in the crop year beginning Aug. 1, 1930, all mixing should be prohibited, some grain men testified, but pointed out that such a position was not to be taken as one favoring the anti-mixing law.

Physical hardships in handling the grain under the restrictive law were outlined, some contending that it would be very difficult to provide separate bin space for all grain of the different grades, particularly under the new outturn standard, and others predicted a serious storage and handling situation when the law becomes effective. Complete change of the inspection service would also be a necessity.

NORMAN N. PATERSON, Fort William, described the savings made for producers by efficient and modern elevator equipment and declared that mixing makes a profit for the producer. He told the commission that blending provides a market for Nos. 4, 5 and 6 wheat which otherwise could not exist.

"Partial prohibition of mixing makes for too stupendous a problem for the inspection department to watch. It is not feasible to abolish mixing unless the entire system of inspection is changed."

He supported his arguments with practical examples, citing one day on which his elevator received 20 cars of grain representing 19 grades, with three bins available for storage.

"This condition is general," he asserted.

The lakehead unload sample is the only fair one, he replied when asked concerning such a proposal, and added that the new 75-25 standard could not hurt much because of such rigid standards already in use.

He outlined the principles of mixing grain as: It must be done at a profit, it is designed to put out the grade that the buyer is buying and expects and no better because to give better would be to waste money, it improves or promotes the grade, it reduces the spread giving better prices for the lower grades, and it introduces a highly competitive market which increases the prices for the off-grades.

Mr. Paterson stated, and some witnesses agreed with him, that proposals to license all elevators as public and private terminals would have little effect except to bring an advantage to mixers at Buffalo, N. Y.

ALBERT KELLEY, inspector for the pool at elevator No. 5, and Archie McCallum, superintendent of pool elevator B, supported the theory that mixing reflects profit to the producer in that it provides a market for lower grades.

CHIEF JUSTICE BROWN, chairman of the commission, exclaimed that talk of difficulties of enforcement of the new mixing law "is a lot of nonsense" when witnesses touched on that point. He explained that he would have the penalties made so severe that no one would ever do it again if once caught at it. "I cannot imagine anyone taking the risk. The house should be suspended from handling any 1, 2 or 3 wheat."

This brought the reply that houses still having room might have to refuse cargoes because of the inability to keep certain shipments separate.

P. C. WATT, manager of the Fort William house of the United Grain Growers, further emphasized the benefits to all from mixing. Chief Justice Brown suggested that

under the amended grain act a double elevator system, private and public, in one plant might be necessary, and Mr. Watt testified that he saw no insurmountable difficulties to such a system, but he believed that difficulties would be encountered.

The new grading standards for outturn came under fire at the hearings. M. F. Beyer of the Grand Trunk Pacific asked why grain inspected and graded when received should be denied that grade when it leaves the elevator. He said that the ruling will compel elevators to refuse grain of the minimum of the grade.

R. HETHERINGTON of the government elevators described one consignment under the new ruling which the inspector graded as No. 3 when received, but which the inspector now refuses to grade over No. 4 for outturn. He said the government elevator at Calgary would have difficulty in getting the wheat out under the 75-25 standard because private elevators get the best wheat.

CHIEF INSPECTOR SYMES told the commission that he had men in his department as grain samplers who were not competent, but that he could not discharge them.

Witnesses favored the removal of the appeals board from Winnipeg to the head of the lakes.

T. S. CUNNINGHAM, superintendent at the head of the lakes for the National Elevator Co., said that hospital and treating plants would not be able to operate if they were permitted to receive only off-grade and rejected grain.

## Changes in Canadian Grain Act.

The Canadian House of Commons has amended the grain act to prohibit the mixing of No. 1, 2 and 3 northern despite the protest of elevator men who declared such a prohibition not only a hardship upon themselves, but a law that would work injury upon the farmer. The act is not effective until the start of the crop year beginning Aug. 1, 1930.

Mixing will be permitted upon the lower grades, but the outturn standard will be 75% of the average of the grade and 25% of the minimum, this change effective with the new crop year, Aug. 1, 1929.

The new law will be a blow at the lakehead's grain industry, says Norman N. Paterson, elevator and shipping man. Other elevator men also pointed out that the elimination of mixing will also eliminate competition of private elevators to get grain for a mixing profit, thus leaving the field to the mills and exporters.

Citing the benefits of the system of mixing Mr. Paterson offers an illustration, taking the spreads on wheat on a day. A mixture of 30% No. 2; 50 % No. 3 and 20% No. 4 would cost the owner \$1.04 and would sell as No. 3 at \$1.05.

Four assistant commissioners to the grain commission were provided for in the bill while the board will continue to be composed of three members.

## Flaked Corn Snow for Movies.

The beautiful snow—which makes such a contrast against the dark heart of the villain as he bolts the door of the mountain cabin upon one of the movie queens trapped in the cruel blizzard—gets its real start on hot nights in the corn belt of the United States.

This paradox of temperatures is explained in the manufacture from corn at the Miller Cereal Mills, Omaha, Neb., of seven carloads of artificial snow to be shipped to Hollywood where it will serve as impedimenta against the strong-hearted hero as he braves the blizzard to rescue the fair lady just in the nick of time.

This peculiar kind of snow is packed into huge bags each containing 50 lbs. The bags resemble old-fashioned feather-ticks formerly used with so much comfort when a real blizzard was blowing.

Joseph Stimmel, head miller at the Omaha plant, has been a specialist in cereal milling for a long time but he knows no more about that than he does about making the products needed for a first class movie snowstorm. White corn grits, flaked down to a soft, fluffy texture over heated rolls are the snow. It is extremely light, weighing only 5 ounces to the gallon where cereal corn flakes average about 16. The malt and sugar used in the manufacture of corn flakes find no place in the snow making process. Wind blowers and blizzard machines do the rest after the flakes reach the movie lot. After being used in a scene the flakes can be swept up and used again.

## Enid Grain Men Airminded.

When Dale Johnston of the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. at Enid, Okla., observed their Texas elevators full and overflowing with thousands of bushels of wheat on the ground at Panhandle, Spearman and Booker, Texas, a S.O.S. call was sounded and W. G. Williams, traffic manager and ex-Lieutenant in the Air Service, responded with a chartered airship and the Boss in the front cockpit to view the conditions so that they could better cope with the congested situations that exist in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandle country. With the aid of airship and pilot it was possible for them to make a 700 mile trip in one day and cover most of the plains country.

From left to right are: W. G. Williams, Harold Kindred, pilot, and W. B. Johnston, all of Enid, Okla.

## Enid Dealers Fly to Elevators.



W. G. Williams, A. Kindred and W. B. Johnston, all of Enid, Okla.



## Direct and Indirect Drying of Wheat.

The Minnesota State Department of Agriculture recently completed a series of tests to determine what are the effects of the two methods of drying upon the milling and baking quality of wheat.

The experimental drier used for the investigation was loaned to the state by the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., and was constructed on the same principle as the Hess commercial drier, with the difference that in the same drying column was used the air could be heated either by the direct or indirect method. A coke furnace was built to provide the hot flue gases for the direct method. Steam coils were installed for heating air for the indirect method. Construction of hot air pipes permitted change from one source of heat to the other without difficulty.

The drying tower was constructed of galvanized iron to render it rust-proof. It is 20 feet high and 2½ feet square. The drying and cooling portions are 9 feet high, a garner at the top and the discharge mechanism and a hopper at the bottom occupying the remainder of the tower. The drying chamber with control valve at the bottom occupies 4 feet just below the garner. The cooling section below is 5 feet high, with two valves, one on the middle and one at the bottom. The valves in the drying and cooling sections are for manual control when the drier is operated as a batch drier. Below the cooler is the mechanically operated discharge valve, which is adjustable. A Reeves variable speed controller permits control of the discharge slide. The discharge mechanism is frequently termed the feeder since it controls the flow of wheat during operation as a continuous flow drier. This feeder discharges the wheat into a hopper, from which it can be drawn for elevation to the mill storage bins.

The tower contained two vertical columns or holding the grain, each consisting of a series of shelves or racks with sloping bottoms arranged in staggered fashion to permit flow of grain between them in such a manner that there is an unbroken column of grain during operation. Due to the arrangement of the shelves the grain is turned over and over as it flows downward with a zig-zag motion thus insuring uniform exposure to the hot air. The incline of the shelves prevents grain from lodging at any point, and the construction prevents overflow of the shelves.

The grain racks are 6 inches high and are spaced 10 inches apart. Slits in the sides provide limited air circulation. The air spaces between the shelves provide for circulation of air and permit the operator to observe the grain at every stage of the drying operations. Wheat is delivered to the drier from the storage bins in a mill through a spout leading to the garner.

Professor R. C. Sherwood, director of the state testing mill, at St. Paul, in Bulletin No. 5, describing the experiments draws the following conclusions:

The experiments in drying wheat in both series of tests gave conclusive evidence that both the direct and indirect methods are satisfactory for drying wheat on a commercial scale. In these tests control of temperature was maintained with greater ease in the direct method because of the thermo-regulator. It is probable that similar automatic control of steam pressure would permit as good control of air temperature in the indirect method. Temperature of air flowing to the wheat was held under 180° F. which has been reported by other investigators as the safe maximum limit. Throughout practically all the tests the temperature of the air was maintained at 173° F.

Drying by the indirect method, in which atmospheric air after passing through the wheat in the cooling section of the drier is heated and forced through the wheat in the drying section, was not found to cause any injurious effect upon the milling and baking properties of the wheat. In respect to the effects of using air for drying which has passed through a cooler, these results are in disagreement with the tentative report of the Canadian National Research Council (1927). Although there may have been a slight increase in the quantity of moisture carried by the air passing

to the drying section there was no evidence that this method of drying resulted in damage to the wheat from the standpoint of milling and baking properties.

In the test by the batch method it was found that fluctuations in temperature were large, showing a rise following each dump, followed by a fall as a dump was made. Lack of steady movement of the wheat might easily be responsible for local overheating which might not be detected by thermometers. The temperature records during the test did not show excessive temperatures, although this was not absolute assurance that there was no damage. Uniformity in moisture content of dried wheat was not maintained as well as in the continuous flow tests.

One of the problems in the experiments with the drier, then, was to determine whether the conditions existed which were favorable to absorption of sulphur dioxide and subsequent damage to wheat.

The concentration of sulphur dioxide in the gas-air mixture flowing to the wheat in the drier was of the order of 0.02 pounds sulphur dioxide per thousand cu. ft. (0.011% by volume). The acidity tests of the dried wheat and its milled products did not show appreciable increase attributable to absorption of sulphur dioxide. It is probable that the limiting factors determining absorption of sulphur dioxide by wheat are concentration of gas, time and exposure, temperature, and moisture content of wheat.

The following theory may account for the fact that the wheat in these drying experiments did not absorb sufficient sulphur dioxide to be detected by the methods used, nor to cause appreciable effect upon the baking properties of flour milled from the wheat. Cold wheat with high moisture content came in contact with hot dry air. The temperature of the wheat was raised, and moisture which was driven out of the wheat was rapidly removed from the surface of the kernels. Rising temperature and loss of moisture from the wheat are not ideal conditions for absorption of sulphur dioxide.

The results of these drying experiments do not warrant general conclusions regarding the use of the direct method of drying. Reliable evidence is presented, however, that drying of wheat can be carried on by the direct or coke method under the conditions of these tests without injurious effects upon the milling and baking properties of wheat. Evidence is not available from the data collected in these tests to show the effects of high-sulphur coke or anthracite coal. It is apparent, however, that low-sulphur coke is preferable, and it is doubtful whether anthracite coal should be used, unless thorough tests show that it does not cause damage.

Baking tests of the flours produced in the first series of tests with wheat No. 465 showed that the flours from the wheat dried by both the direct and indirect methods yielded bread fully as good as that from the control or undried wheat flour. No impairment in baking properties was detected in either straight grade or patent.

In the second series of tests wheat with an initial moisture content of 17.0% was dried to about 13.0% moisture. While comparisons with undried wheat were not possible in this series, the flours produced from wheat dried by the direct and indirect continuous methods showed no appreciable differences in baking properties, and were capable of producing bread of excellent quality. Both laboratory small-scale bakes and commercial bakes with 50 pounds of flour gave evidence of entirely satisfactory baking quality. The commercial test with the batch-dried wheat flour gave results somewhat inferior to the other two flours, although the laboratory bakes did not exhibit this difference.

There is abundant evidence that in these experiments, the conditions of drying by continuous flow with both the indirect and direct methods, were not responsible for recognizable damage to wheat from the standpoint of milling and baking properties. The conditions of drying were practically the same as those of well-regulated and safe commercial practice.

There is evidence that the batch method of drying is more difficult to control and therefore more hazardous for wheat drying, although the wheat dried by this method yielded flour of good baking properties.

Summary: Both the indirect and the direct methods for drying wheat were found to be satisfactory on a commercial scale under the conditions of these experiments. Batch drying appeared to be more hazardous than continuous flow drying because of greater difficulty in temperature control.

Use of air for drying which had passed through the cooling section, in the indirect method, did not result in damage to the wheat.

No appreciable absorption of sulphur dioxide was detected in the direct method, using coke containing 0.56% sulphur.

The conditions of drying by continuous flow of wheat with both the indirect and direct methods were not responsible for recognizable damage to the wheat from the standpoint of milling and baking properties. Loaf volume of

bread was practically the same for the two methods of drying when flours of the same description were compared.

## Annual Meeting Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers Ass'n.

Saginaw, Mich., July 25.—[Special Telegram.]—Seventy delegates were in attendance here to-day at the 28th annual convention of the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Ass'n.

After a preliminary meeting of the board of directors in the office of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n in the Eddy building the delegates convened in the Hotel Bancroft to partake of a luncheon and musical entertainment tendered by the grain department of Chatterton & Son.

ALBERT REIDEL of Saginaw acted as toastmaster, and

J. E. MALONEY, Pres., of Lansing, presided.

Humor and wit was instilled thruout the program, livened up by the orchestra and a quartet of vocalists.

LEE SWIFT, Lansing, chairman of the auditing com'te, reported a healthy balance in the treasury of the Ass'n.

GUS MAROTSKE, of Sebawaing, chairman of the nominating com'te, endeavored to include all factions by naming Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and Socialists. The Republicans won and were: Pres., Lyle Marshall, Lansing; vice pres., Ernie Bueschlen, Unionville; and treas., Bard Pomeroy, Middleton. Tracy Hubbard was retained as sec'y for two months until the consolidation with the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n is expected to be accomplished.

New directors elected are: Al Reidel, W. I. Biles, Saginaw; and J. E. Maloney.

L. H. CHARBONNEAU, banker of Detroit, in his address on the subject "Business Begins to Think" talked on business conditions, stressing the reaction against the industrial organizations and individuals of unfair and over-shrewd practices. He pleaded for ass'ns to promote stability and prosperity. Placards were distributed to be displayed by the dealers offering to exchange tested seeds of known origin for seed of poor or uncertain quality.

CHAS. QUINN, sec'y of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, O., spoke on a subject, "Federal Farm Relief," on which those who have heard him at other conventions will know he is well informed.

LEE SWIFT cautioned the dealers who have grain in store for the account of farmers not to sell the grain as the future is no protection at present, the cash being at such a great discount under the future.

He advised a storage charge of two cents per bushel and restorage at terminals.

A resolution was adopted to require farmer to give a day's notice of intention to sell. The memory of three members deceased the past year was honored in a resolution.

Mr. Prescott started a lengthy discussion joined in by Messrs. Blinn, Kopp and Quinn.

Adjourned *sine die*.

An automatic grain sampler for use in barges and ships has been invented by W. C. Wheeler, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture aid stationed at St. Louis.

WHEAT POOL promoters in South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming are experiencing unusual difficulty in catching new suckers. Farmers, profiting by the experiences of former pool members, are insisting upon retaining their right to sell their crops for cash in full upon delivery. The lending of part of the returns from the sale of their crops, to promoters for feathering their own nests does not set well with the farseeing grain producer. The farm agitators have lived off the producers so long, the real farmers have lost all faith in their claimed intention to help them to better conditions.



## Grain Grading at Country Points.

By Fred G. Smith, Federal Supervisor, Chicago, before Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Mechanical devices for grain grading, such as the weight per bushel tester, the moisture machine, and dockage testers are of utmost importance in the grading of grain, both in the terminal markets and at country points, both for the purpose of grading grain and thus to assist in controlling spoilage.

**THE GRAIN TESTING APPARATUS** now in use has been developed through years of investigation and research. The accuracy of all equipment has been constantly improved until the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has issued standard specifications for most types of grading equipment which assure entirely satisfactory performance. Good grading equipment suitable for country grain dealers is now on the market. Instruction and advice in the use of standard grading equipment has been prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture and issued in the form of Government bulletins, in trade publications, and thru grain grading schools held thruout the country.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF GRAIN GRADING AT COUNTRY POINTS** is now generally recognized. It is equally desirable for both the grower and the dealer. It results in many benefits for both, including a more definite understanding making for general good will. The dealer who uses good grain grading equipment is looked upon as an expert. He frequently has opportunities to see and purchase lots of grain which would otherwise not come to his attention because he is equipped to grade grain and growers bring samples to him for advice. He has a splendid opportunity for serving the grain growers tributary to his station by advising them as to how and when best to harvest and store their grain. This is becoming of ever increasing importance with the adoption of the combine harvester.

**COUNTRY ELEVATOR MEN** equipped with moisture testers are therefore in position to be of splendid service to the growers of their community by making moisture determinations which will show the keeping qualities of stored grain. The losses due to spoilage of grain in farm storage caused by high moisture content have been enormous, especially in the western grain growing territory.

Grain grown in a given territory brings more money when it is properly classified and graded than when it is all mixed together and sold by guess.

It has been our experience thruout the grain producing territory that the country grain dealer is usually the most influential person in the community in all matters of crop improvement and grain handling methods. This works both ways. The dealer who does not grade grain in effect discourages the producers of superior grain. On the other hand, the dealer who grades grain, even on the most superficial examination such as making test weight, looking at the grain to see that it is free from rye, weed seeds or damage, feeling it to see if it is dry, encourages the production of grain of superior quality. The one man in each community who can most effectively bring about crop improvement is the man who pays for the grain and makes it worth while to raise better grain and take better care of it. This is the country grain dealer.

**THE GRAIN GRADING INSTRUCTIONS** and advice which have been given at supervision points have been of such obvious benefit to the grain merchants located at or near supervision markets, that this work has been extended to cover country points. During the past year supervisors have attended over two hundred meetings of grain dealers and growers at points conveniently located throughout the grain producing territory of the United States. Actual grading demonstrations have been given at most of these meetings. Most of them have been held in cooperation with grain dealers or

millers associations, and such state institutions as agricultural colleges. At the grain grading schools held in several states the work was divided between the state experts and the federal supervisors, instruction being given in the grading, storing, crop production, harvesting and handling methods. Moving pictures and projectors have been used very effectively. This work has met with a most encouraging response everywhere.

Grain dealers are to an ever increasing extent grading grain at country points. This is especially true of shipments to terminal markets. Country dealers report that it is well worth while to know what their shipments should grade, so that they can call appeals to the federal supervisor when they are not satisfied with the licensed inspector's grade. Dealers have reported that they find it profitable to call appeals when the terminal grades are lower than their own. This has been especially true in the corn belt.

**OVERLOOKING SEVERAL GRADING FACTORS** which have not been important in their locality during the previous season is a tendency among country dealers. Our reports show that in some sections there is far too much wheat graded down on mixtures of other classes of wheats. Last season moisture was an unusually important grading factor early in the crop movement, especially in the hard winter wheat territory. As a result of this fact our reports show a constant increase during the crop season in the percentage of cars lowered in grade on total damaged kernels and musty odor, approximately 75% of which was due to damage in storage, and 25% to field damage. This shows the importance of determining whether grain is safe to store at the time it is placed in country storage.

Total damage is usually a more important factor in soft red winter wheat than in hard red winter wheat. An examination of the types of damage in soft red winter wheat samples submitted to the Board of Review representing the 1928 crop show about 80% of the damaged wheat storage damaged and 20% field damaged, such as sprouts and blight. Everything considered, moisture plays a greater part in the grading and storage in the Soft Red Winter wheat than in hard red winter wheat.

**EXCESSIVE MOISTURE.**—Most kinds of damage are the result of excessive moisture in the field or in storage. Moist grain can be most advantageously handled only when the moisture content is known. Wheat containing 14% or more moisture usually needs careful watching. Sometimes wheat of less than 14% moisture content goes out of condition in storage, especially when it contains green or immature kernels or is uneven in moisture content.

We find that when country grain dealers grade their shipments to market they soon become sufficiently expert to grade the grain purchased from the growers in a more satisfactory manner to both the dealer and grower. This assures a better price for grain of superior quality.

You all know, I am sure, that the United States grain standards Act is on the statute books as a result of the foresight of the membership of such organizations as your own, and that we are at all times ready to assist you in any way that we can. The co-operation of your organization both in our educational work and in the general enforcement of the grain standards Act has been most helpful and gratifying.

**Import duties** on wheat to Rumania have been tripled, being now about \$96 a car and the export duty on wheat flour, rye flour and bran has been set at \$3 a car.

**Farm storage** capacity in Nebraska totals 143,329,000 bus. for small grain, says the state and federal division of agricultural statistics after gathering the information thru assessors. Permanent corn storage capacity totals 97,594,000 bus. The small grain permanent storage capacity is sufficient for the average crop.

## Books Received

**BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS**, published by the Union of American Biological Societies among other topics gives abstracts of reports of plant physiology, biochemistry and biophysics; animal physiology, biochemistry and biophysics and nutrition, diet, vitamins, general metabolism and growth. It will normally be issue in eleven monthly abstract numbers and a concluding index, the twelve issues constituting a volume coinciding with the calendar year. Its executive and editorial offices are: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

**PORT AND TERMINAL** charges at United States ports as well as data on facilities has been issued in a book by the War Department corps of engineers and United States Shipping Board. The book was prepared by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, War Department and the Bureau of Operations, United States Shipping Board. The volume gives data on 66 ports and consists of 557 pages. Grain elevation and storage charges are listed, among other data concerning the ports. The information presented is the latest available on Jan. 1, 1928, and it is planned to revise it to January 1 each year, beginning with 1930. The volume is issued by the Government Printing Office, price \$1.

**ILLINOIS SOILS**—Caring for Their Fertility, by L. H. Smith and F. C. Bauer, lists adequate drainage, application of limestone where necessary, a good cropping system—including suitable legumes for soil improvement—provision for active organic matter and purchase of mineral plant food elements to supply deficiencies as the chief practices for permanent and profitable productivity of the soil. It points out that an important principle for the use of any fertilizer is the law of minimum—that no benefit can result from the application of a given plant food element unless the need for that element is a limiting factor in plant growth. Circular 342, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

**WHEAT VARIETIES** in the United States and their distribution are given in Department Bulletin No. 1498, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The bulletin reports the hard red spring class of wheat as grown in all but the South Atlantic division, but principally in the north central states. It is the leading class of wheat in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. Thirty states report the growing of hard red spring wheat. Durum wheat is grown in the same general divisions and in most of the states where hard red spring wheat is grown. It is not a leading class of wheat in any state but is most widely grown in North Dakota. In South Dakota, however, it occupies a greater percentage of the total wheat acreage than in any other state. Minnesota and Montana rank third and fourth in the acreage of durum. Hard red winter wheat is grown in all divisions but principally in the central states. It is the leading class in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. Hard red winter was reported grown in 30 states in 1924 and its total acreage exceeded that of any other class. Turkey is the most widely grown variety of wheat. It ranks first among the varieties grown in 12 states, second in 4 and third in one. Marquis is the second most widely grown variety and ranks first in 9 states, second in 2 and third in 5. Kanred is the third most widely raised variety altho it does not rank first in any state. It is second in 6 and third in 2. Copies of the 68-page bulletin may be obtained at 20c per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

**Marion Talley** flour probably will become popular for fattening aspiring divas as the result of the purchase by V. M. Harris, Scott City, Kan., grain dealer, of the entire wheat crop on the former opera star's farm north of Colby, Kan. Mr. Harris says the wheat is of as good quality as he has ever seen—he is going to sell some for seed and grind the rest into special flour to be "appropriately branded."



## Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

### ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas Feeders Supply Co., Ed L. Stockton, mgr., which had been handling snapped corn and cotton seed products, has recently been going after the grain brokerage business exclusively.

Wheatley, Ark.—The Arkansas Rice Growers mill here burned on July 18; loss, \$125,000 to plant and \$25,000 to rice; insurance, \$87,000. Repairs had recently been made to the mill amounting to \$25,000 following damage by a tornado. The cause of the fire was laid to defective electric wiring.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—W. N. Adams, sec'y-treas. and general manager of the Arkadelphia Milling Co. (whose plant includes an elevator), resigned early this month to accept the position of general executive agent of the L. & A. Railway at New Orleans, La. Mr. Adams retains his stock in the milling company, of which he is the largest stockholder, and will remain on the board. J. M. Herbert, for 20 years assistant sec'y-treas. of the company, succeeds as general manager in Mr. Adams' place.

### CANADA

Waldeck, Sask.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co., Ltd.'s elevator here burned recently.

Winnipeg, Man.—James Robinson, board member of the Canadian grain commissioners, is out again after a serious illness.

Yonker, Sask.—The Security Elvtr. Co., Ltd.'s 30,000-bu. elevator here burned early in July. The company's headquarters are in Winnipeg.

Owen Sound, Ont.—We intend increasing our storage capacity from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bus., the construction to commence immediately and to be completed not later than Nov. 15, 1929, or in time for use in handling this season's crop. Our new annex will be a straight storage proposition, and will have no special features in the equipment or construction. The contract has been awarded to the Barnett McQueen Const. Co., Ltd.—The Great Lakes Elvtr. Co., Ltd., per W. M. Richards, superintendent.

Sarnia, Ont.—The Sarnia Elvtr. Co., Ltd., announced on July 17 that work would start at once on the construction of a large plank wharf running 400 feet into Sarnia Bay, contract for which has been given to the Detroit River Const. Co., Ltd. The wharf is for facilitating the unloading of vessels at the elevator. On the same date, the walls of the new elevator were within 25 feet of the intended height and the structure was already presenting an imposing appearance. It is expected to be completed in time to receive fall shipments of grain.

Collingwood, Ont.—Our elevator is nearing completion [July 10]. We expect to be in operation before the first of September of this year. I take great pleasure in announcing the appointment of John Kellogg, vice-pres. of the Stratton Grain Co., of Chicago, as a director of this company, appointment being made at a meeting of the board of directors held in Collingwood on the eighth day of this month. Favorable arrangements have been made with the Stratton Grain Co. whereby they are to superintend the operations of our elevator.—Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., Toronto, E. L. Hamlen, sec'y.

### WINNIPEG LETTER.

Coleman & Co., which does a commission business in grain and securities, has bot a membership in the Grain Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—A \$3,000,000 office building is to be erected here, at the corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue, by James Richardson, pres. of the grain firm of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.—Royal Securities Corp., Ltd., and Wood Gundy & Co., Ltd., have announced the public offering of \$4,250,000 Federal Grain, Ltd., 6% 20-year first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, series "A." The bonds, which are in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, are being offered at 100 and accrued interest to yield 6%.

Winnipeg, Man.—Concerning the Shamrock elevator which we are now operating here, the superintendent of this elevator is W. T. Woods, formerly of Maple Creek, Sask. The plant is located at the corner of Higgins and Sutherland, on the C. P. R. R. Our present capacity is about 30,000 bus., but with the extensive changes we are contemplating this capacity will be increased to about 60,000 bus. We are equipped with machinery to turn out chopped feeds of all kinds and are making a specialty of sacked oats, selling under our own brand names of Victoria and Crescent oats. We are also working into the feed business on a standard brand basis and find that the market for this type of produce is very good.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., J. M. McCabe.

Winnipeg, Man.—Announcement of the merger of nine local grain and elevator companies into one organization, with assets of \$9,250,000, was made here on July 11, the companies concerned being the following: Stewart Terminals, Consolidated Elvtr. Co., Federal Grain Co., International Elvtr. Co., Union Grain Co., Northwestern Elvtr. Co., McLaughlin Elvtr. Co., Topper Grain Co. and the Brooks Elvtr. Co. The new organization will be known as Federal Grains, Ltd.; James Stewart will be chairman of the board; J. C. Gage, pres. and general manager of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co., will be pres.; H. E. Sellers, pres. of the Northwestern Elvtr. Co., will be vice-pres., and A. P. Michael, general manager of the Federal Elvtr. Co., will be general manager. The new concern controls 339 country elevators and 7,250,000 bus. of terminal space. Winnipeg will be the headquarters. This merger is said to be simply an economic step that has long been under contemplation, and is not likely to affect the terminal management at the head of the lakes. The economies will mostly be in the handling of the country elevators.

### COLORADO

Wray, Colo.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s new 35,000 bu. elevator has been completed and the old elevator is being wrecked.

Denver, Colo.—This company has sold its Denver elevator and all business to the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., who will take over our property on July 31.—Farmers Union Milling & Elvtr. Co., W. V. McCartney, treas. and gen'l mgr.

Denver, Colo.—After seven years as manager of the Farmers Union Milling & Elvtr. Co. in this city, and over 20 years in the grain business in Colorado and Nebraska, W. V. McCartney is starting up for himself and on July 31 will engage in the wholesale grain business with offices located in the Cooper Building here.

Hyde and Schramm, Colo.—Because of poor health, W. H. Smith, who has been manager of the Shannon elevators at these two places for several years, has resigned, and L. M. Millen, who has lately had charge of the Schramm elevator, will succeed him as manager of the company's business, and Albert C. Millen will have charge of the elevator at Schramm.

### ILLINOIS

Waverly, Ill.—The Whalen Grain Co. has installed a 10-ton truck scale.

Mount Auburn, Ill.—Windstorm damaged the plant of Hight & Cline on July 8.

Brimfield, Ill.—The Brimfield Elvtr. Co. is planning to improve its equipment.

Long Point, Ill.—O. B. Wheeler recently had new 10-ton truck scales put in his elevator.

Nilwood, Ill.—A 10-ton truck scale was recently installed by Clarence Kime at his elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—Weidlocher & Sons Co., Inc., recently installed a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Joliet, Ill.—The Truby Grain, Feed & Coal Co. recently installed a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Stillman Valley, Ill.—The Griffith Lumber Co. is adding a mouse-proof seed room to its elevator here.

Burton View (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—The Burton View Grain, Coal & Lumber Co. will install air lift dumps.

Lostant, Ill.—H. C. Vollmer & Co. of this point have installed another Standard Model Kewanee Lift.

Kasbeer, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing an electric feed grinder at the elevator.

Tonica, Ill.—The W. A. King elevator at this point is being improved with another Standard Model Kewanee Lift.

Dwight, Ill.—R. A. McClelland is installing a 10-ton Type S Fairbanks Truck Scale.—George J. Betzelberger.

Block (Sidney p. o.), Ill.—The Federal Grain Elvtrs. are installing 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.—George J. Betzelberger.

Cisco, Ill.—The Evans Elvtr. Co., which operates locally as the Platt County Elvtr. Co., has had 10-ton truck scales installed.

Littleton, Ill.—H. L. Mummert, who operates an elevator at Industry, has leased the elevator here of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

South Pekin (Pekin p. o.), Ill.—The chimney on the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co., of Meyers Station, was blown down on June 29.

Streator, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory is scheduled to hold a meeting July 25, at 7 p. m., at the Plumb Hotel, this city.

Cairo, Ill.—Ray Williams, traffic manager of the Board of Trade, recently had an operation on his tonsils at the Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Skellton (Beason p. o.), Ill.—The elevator here owned by Messrs. Ford, Garrett and Harmon burned recently. It was empty at the time.

Vermont, Ill.—Bader & Co. have installed a new lift and motors in their elevator at this place, and a lift and truck scale at Walnut Grove.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held on July 23, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the Chatsworth Hotel.

Towanda, Ill.—The Towanda Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: G. P. Geiger, D. W. Kraft and S. M. Holliday.

Oreana, Ill.—Earl Evans, of Hammond, is the new manager of the A. & O. Grain Co.'s elevator at this station, succeeding H. C. Lukenbill, deceased.

Minonk, Ill.—R. B. Stoddard has bot the Minonk Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator at the reported price of \$9,000, and will use it for storage.

Lebanon, Ill.—The Pfeiffer Milling Co. has completed installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump, using a 2-h.p. motor and silent chain drive for power.

Forrest, Ill.—Hippen & Stephen are erecting an up-to-date crib elevator, steel covered, to replace their old structure. The coal sheds will also be remodeled.

La Prairie, Ill.—J. E. Wilson, of Timewell, has bot the interest of C. R. Lewis in the elevator here, which change does not affect the manager, O. W. Alexander.

Dalton City, Ill.—Mr. Andrews, of Macon, has leased the elevator here from Mrs. S. L. Stevens, who has had it repaired and put in readiness for some new machinery.

Petersburg, Ill.—H. A. Hueffner, owner of the Wilms elevator, which has stood idle since the mill closed three years ago, has offered the use of the elevator to a group of farmers on a percentage basis, and the matter is under consideration.



Edwards, Ill.—Mr. Beenie has leased the Edwards Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and will take active charge. Mr. Faggott, former manager, will give him time to his other interests.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. has installed new automatic loading-out scale, air lift dump and repaired elevator for the new harvest.—George J. Betzelberger.

Colmar, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, which recently decided to dissolve and give up its charter, sold its elevator, storehouses, equipment and land lease, on July 15, at public auction.

Blandinsville, Ill.—The Blandinsville Farmers Elvtr. Co. is just installing a new hammer mill and building on an addition to the side of the plant to accommodate same.—Bill Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Johnson Siding (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—The East Lincoln Grain Co. bot the Ohmes elevator here at public auction, on July 6, for \$5,000. The new owner also has an elevator at Kruger Station, north of Lincoln.

Carmi, Ill.—The White County Milling Co., whose plant includes an elevator, has started buying grain here again. Altho flour will not be manufactured, flour and feed will be handled. New machinery has been installed.

Kansas, Ill.—The Paul Kuhn elevator here has been purchased by F. B. Owens, former manager of the elevator, and will be known to the trade as the Kansas Grain Co. This elevator has been idle for the past year or so.—F. B. Owens.

Kankakee, Ill.—There is no basis for the report that we would erect a terminal elevator at Kankakee. We have nothing of this kind under contemplation at present.—Quaker Oats Co., J. C. Murray, vice-pres., grain department, Chicago.

Kansas, Ill.—The Brocton Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator, I. N. Cooley and W. C. Price owners, is now completed. The equipment includes 10-ton hopper truck scales, two gravity feed hopper dumps with hopper scales, and two 15-inch elevator legs.

Fithian, Ill.—I see by your last issue a notice that J. R. Phillips has leased the U. S. Thompson elevator. Would like to say that we have bot the elevator of the John R. Thompson Estate and are doing business under the name of Phillips & Corray.—J. R. Phillips.

Quincy, Ill.—Grain dealers of this section gathered together on July 17 at the invitation of Lamson Bros. & Co. for a periodical dinner-meeting. The affair was well attended and much interest shown in topics discussed. George Booth, of Lamson Bros. & Co., attended the affair.

Dongola, Ill.—The W. J. Wright flour mill burned, July 11, at night; loss, \$35,000; nearly covered by insurance. Defective electric wiring was given as the cause. The mill was built 30 years ago, and has been conducted several years by W. J. Wright, Jr., who bot his father's interest some time ago.

Whitehall, Ill.—The loss on the Whitehall Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Potts & Hicks owners, which burned recently, as mentioned in the last issue of the Journal, was about \$6,000, and that on the contents \$4,000; contents were insured but the building only about half insured. The elevator will probably not be rebuilt.

Rankin, Ill.—An electric power shovel and cleaner are being installed in our elevator by Eikenberry & Temple, and the elevator repaired and remodeled. The Nickel Plate Railroad has given us a transit tariff effective July 20. We will do a track buying business on Rankin weights after July 29.—Rankin Grain Co., C. A. Burks, mgr.

Odell, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. has bot the two elevators here formerly owned by the C. A. Vincent Co., for \$14,000. The capacity of the elevators is 60,000 and 40,000 bus. Mr. Vincent, who is 87 years of age, is one of the oldest elevator operators in the state, having been in that business since shortly after the Civil War, in which he served.

Oreana, Ill.—H. Cass Lukenbill, who has been in the grain buying and elevator business here for the past three years as manager of the A. & O. Grain Co.'s elevator and previous to that for 28 years in Argenta, died unexpectedly in his home at Decatur on June 23. Altho he had been under a doctor's care for several months, his condition was not considered serious.

Mahomet, Ill.—Charles E. Fletcher, of Urbana, who has owned and operated elevators in Illinois and in Iowa for 30 years, and B. F. Rayburn, former manager of the Valley Grain Co., have formed a new grain company here. An air blast grain loader has been installed at the B. F. Rayburn Coal Co., and Mr. Rayburn is manager of the new company.

Rankin, Ill.—Rankin has a 4H Corn Club of 118 members. So far as we know, it is the largest corn club in the state. Saturday night (July 13) we gave our farmers a corn picture and address by the sec'y of the Vermillion County Farm Bureau on growing corn. This fall we put on a corn show here, offering \$100 in premiums to farmers and Corn Club members. This club is sponsored by our Chamber of Commerce.—C. A. Burks, sec'y, Rankin Business Men's Ass'n, and manager Rankin Grain Co.

Harvard, Ill.—An old elevator that was known as an ancient landmark, that was unoccupied and its value trifling, burned here on July 3. It was originally built for a malt house, shortly after the Civil War, later the property was bot by F. J. and E. C. Hubbell, who converted it into a grain elevator and did a big business for a number of years. In 1901 James A. Keeler bot it and engaged in the grinding of feed until he moved to Sioux Falls, S. D., several years ago, since which time the elevator has been unoccupied.

Nekoma, Ill.—V. C. Brown, who has managed Farmers' elevators at Flatt, Trevalo and Colusa, Ill., for the last several years, has purchased the Yocum elevator, with 60,000-bu. capacity, and is installing up-to-date feed grinding machinery operated by a diesel oil engine. He intends to add warehouse space for feed storage. Mr. Brown moved his family to Nekoma about July 1, from Champaign, Ill. He intends to add a modern truck dump also. The plant is being remodeled. Mr. Brown has lately been representing the Prater Pulverizer Co., and more recently was associated with the late Clarence E. Fox, of the Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., in the feed and formula division.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$40,650.

C. Woolman, of the Hales & Hunter Co., was on the sick list for about ten days but is now back at the office.

Vaughan C. Spalding, of this city, and John Tucker, of New York, are now general partners in the firm of Farnum, Winter & Co.

James E. Carney, well known as a grain statistician, died in Denver on July 18, having gone to Colorado several months ago in an effort to regain his health.

John H. Wilkins, a member of the Board of Trade for over 30 years, died July 18 after an operation for appendicitis. He entered the grain business in 1893 and six years later established the firm of J. H. Wilkins & Co.

The margin com'te of the Board of Trade, effective July 19, revised the margin requirements on net open lines of wheat to 5c per bushel on 5,000,000 bus. or less, 6½c on the next 2,500,000 bus. and 8, 9½, 11, 12½ and 14c on each successive increase of 2,500,000 bus.

Now that the trusses bridging over the trading floor, weighing 222 tons each, have been placed, the erection of steel for the new Board of Trade building is progressing rapidly, having reached 14 of the 43 stories. The granite wall facing the boulevard is up two stories and tile has been laid in nine floors.

A new grain company has been formed here to be known as Beach & Pierce, the partners being Lloyd E. Beach, son of C. S. Beach, of the Beach-Wickham & Co., and R. C. Pierce, formerly of Ft. Dodge and now of Evanston, Ill. The new company will act as correspondent for Beach-Wickham & Co., which will continue to be financially responsible to its customers, and will take over the management of the Ft. Dodge, Ia., Beach-Wickham grain office in the Snell Building, where W. B. Holister will continue as manager. Three other offices have been taken over, one in Milwaukee, one in Marshalltown, Ia., and a third at Mendota, Ill. Mr. Beach is the third generation to be in the grain business, being the grandson of the late E. A. Beach, one of the pioneer members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Pierce has managed Beach-Wickham offices in both Ft. Dodge and Chicago.

Following a meeting of the board of directors of the Board of Trade on July 23, Pres. Arnot announced that trading in stocks would start on Sept. 16. This new departure will make the Board of Trade the largest commercial exchange outside of New York. Since it was voted to add securities, the records of the Board of Trade show that memberships held in New York have increased from 131 to 186. Pres. Arnot, in commenting on the new department, said: "The same public interest we have always commanded influenced the success of our cotton market, not yet five years old. We are confident these investing thousands will turn also to securities. Our success in the new field will be Chicago's, bringing to the city financial investments which logically should be made here."

#### INDIANA

Sullivan, Ind.—The Kerlin Elvtr. Co. has equipped its new plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Columbus, Ind.—Part of the tin roof was blown off the building of the Columbus Milling Co. on June 30.

Winchester, Ind.—C. V. Graft is installing elevator equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Winchester, Ind.—The City Mills & Elvtr. Co. recently added a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Gilman, Ind.—The Goodrich grain elevator here is completed, and Hoy King, of Anderson, has been placed in charge as manager.

Ossian, Ind.—W. F. Timbrook will remain in charge of the former Stiefel & Levy elevator, now operated under the name of the Levy Grain Co.

Vincennes, Ind.—Igleheart Bros. are equipping their new plant with two McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dumps, one for each driveway and driven from separate motors.

Covington, Ind.—A joint outing of the western Indiana and eastern Illinois grain dealers was held at Rogers Park, near here, on July 19, a fish dinner being a feature of the occasion.

Waterloo, Ind.—The Waterloo Roller Flour Mills is being rebuilt and equipped with new machinery by Pliny Gratz, who bot it last year, and expects to have it in operation by August.

Sheldon, Ind.—L. T. Hutchins, retired grain dealer, died, on July 10, at the age of 78 years. He came to Sheldon in 1885 and engaged in the grain business here, at Donovan and at Milford, Ill.

Middlebury, Ind.—The Middlebury Grain Co. has purchased a truck dump, corn sheller, hammer mill feeder, elevator and other elevating equipment. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Worthington, Ind.—The Worthington Grain Co.'s addition has been completed. It is 36x48 feet and is built on the east side of the plant. A truck scale has also been installed. Harry Landis is manager.

Morristown, Ind.—M. D. Guild, who owns and operates the elevator at Fairland, has bot the stock of H. J. Nading, who recently retired, in the Morristown Elvtr. Co., and will assist in directing the local elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Will W. Wilson, formerly representative of the Hayward-Rich Grain Co., of this city, in a communication headed Ed Couch, Tex., July 15, says: "Am raising citrus fruit and vegetables, and trying to get a grip on my health again."

Veedersburg, Ind.—Freeman Knowles, former owner of the Aylesworth elevator which burned about two years ago, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co. here, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. H. King.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Grant Elvtr. Co.'s property here, which has not been used for three years, has been sold to the Home Builders Supply Co. which plans to remodel the elevator, converting it into an up-to-date office building. This elevator was owned and operated for many years by Grant & Wyeth, Mr. Wyeth withdrawing from the company a few years ago, after which Thomas Grant carried on the business alone for a time.



Logansport, Ind.—The grain trade of this vicinity met here at the Murdock Hotel, July 13, at 7:45 p. m., under the auspices of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. Matters of interest to the grain trade were discussed, and a grain inspector was there to give aid and advice to those needing it.

Evansville, Ind.—Jacob L. Taylor, 69 years old, grain inspector for many years and well known among the grain men in the tri-state section, died at his home here recently. He had lived in Evansville most of his life. One of his sons, Homer Taylor, is grain inspector for the Igleheart Milling Co. here.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Local meetings of the grain trade, under the auspices of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fred K. Sale, sec'y, continue to be held and the interest continues, too. At Frankfort, on July 16, 55 were present; on July 18 a meeting was held at New-astle; July 22, Kokomo; July 23, Logansport; July 24, Elwood.

Kokomo, Ind.—A local meeting of the grain trade was called by Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, to meet in this city on July 22 at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Courtland Hotel. A federal grain supervisor from Indianapolis was present to aid those having difficulty with the mixture of hard and soft wheat.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indianapolis Public Elevator (owned by the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Corp.); whose head house was burned last February, is now nearing completion, with an additional storage capacity of 500,000 bus. and a 1,000-bu. per hour Randolph Direct Heat Drier. This plant will be ready to receive wheat by Aug. 1 in the new storage house.

Terre Haute, Ind.—James E. Bennett & Co. will open a large, high class office at 208-9 Terre Haute Trust Building on Aug. 1. J. R. Crowden will be in charge. Direct New York stock tickers, trans-lux movie tickers and simplex machines will make this branch one of the most up-to-date in the state, and the first in Terre Haute to be so modernly equipped.

Roann, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. operating a chain of 8 elevators in Wabash county and adjoining counties, has purchased the elevator here from the Central Grain Co. A new storeroom and loading platform will be constructed. C. C. Hensler has been named as manager. The company now operates elevators at Arcola, South Whitley, Denver, Fulton, Mentone, Bippus, Roann and Churubusco.—W. B. C.

## IOWA

Ely, Ia.—F. J. Krob & Co. recently installed a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Clear Lake, Ia.—Glenn Jackman has bot an interest in the S. J. Clausen Estate elevator here.

Parkersburg, Ia.—Notice has been published of the dissolution of the Parkersburg Grain & Fuel Co.

Corydon, Ia.—F. M. West has painted his elevator and installed a new 20-h.p. motor and a rebuilt shelter.

Gifford, Ia.—Horace Edmundson has taken over the interest of his former partner, E. B. Holmes, in their elevator at this point.

Beaver, Ia.—The addition to the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here is progressing rapidly and construction will be completed by Aug. 15.

Kennedy, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a Winters Head Drive and motorized its plant. Williams Const. Co. did the work.

New Sharon, Ia.—G. C. Bennett has installed a cereal cutter in his elevator. He had previously put in a hammer mill and an oat huller.

Nemaha, Ia.—A. Hakes, former manager of Davis Bros. & Potter's elevator at Manson, Ia., and E. Bleam have bot an elevator at this place.

Winterset, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a Western Cleaner and made other improvements. The Williams Const. Co. did the work.

Lost Nation, Ia.—Henry Robling has been retained as manager of the elevator here recently bot by the Farmers Co-op. Co. from the Phelps Grain Co.

Scranton, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has improved the appearance of its property by having some landscaping done. It has also installed a new scale.

Aredale, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently installed a 10-ton scale.

Winterset, Ia.—The M. Young Co. has installed a new scalper and leg belt and new Hyatt Roller Bearings thruout its elevator. Williams Const. Co. did the work.

Livermore, Ia.—C. Christenson, manager of the North Central Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here, took his life by hanging, on July 4, at the elevator. The reason for his act was not known.

Hardy, Ia.—Thos. Heggen, who was manager here for the Davenport Elevator Co., died suddenly recently at Greeley, Colo., where he was visiting his daughter. He was 65 years of age.—Art Torkelson.

Malvern, Ia.—A. P. Kilmartin has bot Ernest Wederqvist's elevator at this place, on the Wabash tracks, and the new owner has taken possession. Mr. Wederqvist still retains his elevator at Strahan, Ia.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n held three district meetings in one week, at Sheldon July 23, at Spencer on the 24th, and at Sac City on the 25th.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.

Ottosen, Ia.—Andrew Lovig, who was second man at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, is dead as the result of a dump falling on him some time ago and crushing his back. He was 50 years of age and is survived by a widow and six children.—Art Torkelson.

Estherville, Ia.—B. B. Anderson fell from the driveway roof of his elevator here, where he had gone with some workmen who were repairing the elevator, and broke a bone in his leg just below the knee. As he is 70 years old, it may take him some time to recover.

Wellsburg, Ia.—D. J. Riekema, age 57, died on July 22 of cancer. He was connected with the Farmers & Merchants Bank, a supervisor in the Wellsburg district for the past nine years in addition to being connected with the Riekema Frerichs Grain Co. He is survived by his parents and one daughter.—Art Torkelson.

Perry, Ia.—Ray Tierney, of Bouton, Ia., has bot the Dawson elevator here, owned for the past several years by R. S. Witter. Mr. Tierney has owned an elevator at Bouton for the past five years, and will supervise the management of both of them. The recent purchase includes the elevator, coal sheds, feed business and the entire equipment.

LaPorte City, Ia.—W. W. Milne, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange for several years, has bot the grain business from that company, which has been in business here for 20 years, and will call his new business the W. W. Milne Grain Co. The lumber business was taken over by the Spahn-Rose Co. which owns the competing lumber yard here.

Manson, Ia.—Miss Edna Peterson, who has been manager of Davis Bros. & Potter's elevator at Wieston, just east of Manson, has been appointed manager of the company's elevator here to succeed A. Hakes, who has gone to Nemaha, and Walter Barton, who has been in the employ of Davis Bros. & Potter for some time, will have charge of the elevator at Wieston.

Grinnell, Ia.—W. S. Kearney and son Wilfred bot the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator for \$7,300 at public auction on July 8, and took active charge a week later. Arthur McDowell will continue as manager, and the business will be conducted under the name of the Kearney Elevator Co. The Kearneys also bid highest on the option to buy the office and storage building before Jan. 1 for the sum of \$6,000. Mr. Kearney was in the grain and lumber business at Cascade, Ia., for 25 years, and at Ewart 10 years.

## KANSAS

Tribune, Kan.—Trued Bros. contemplate building an elevator here this fall.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Mills & Produce Corp. recently opened its new mill here.

Seeman, Kan.—The Keystone Mill Co. is installing a new engine in its elevator here.

Galesburg, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n had a very small loss, on July 16, by wind.

Bazine, Kan.—The Kansas Wheat Pool Co-op. Elevator Ass'n is installing a 10-ton truck scale.

# Always Be Right Deal with



## "The Virgin Wheat Mecca" and These Board of Trade Members

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**Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.**

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**Stevens-Scott Grain Co.**

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**Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.**

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**Blood Grain Co.**

*Mill Orders—Consignments*



Satanta, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merchandise Co. recently installed an electric car mover.

Ness City, Kan.—The elevator of W. O. Disney was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 10.

Plains, Kan.—The Plains Equity Exchange has purchased repairs for its elevator from the White Star Co.

Preston, Kan.—R. C. Coshaw, formerly of Wellsford, is the new manager of the Dickhut-Miller elevator here.

Hayne, Kan.—Fire caused by friction slightly damaged the stock belonging to the Baty Grain Co. on July 10.

Lewis, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co. recently bot the Kansas Milling Co.'s elevator at this point.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. will not confirm the rumor that it is considering the erection of an elevator.

Corwin, Kan.—A pneumatic truck lift has been installed in the local elevator of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co.—J. B. Geis.

Peck, Kan.—We expect to put in electric power as soon as the power line reaches us.—G. R. Schnitz, agt. Hunter Milling Co.

Cawker City, Kan.—The C. T. McCoy Grain Co. is the present style of the firm formerly known as the McCoy-Dockstader Grain Co.

Earl and Ash Valley, Kan.—The Pawnee County Co-op. Co. is installing new truck dumps in its elevators at these two points.

Rock Creek, Kan.—Lewis Puderbaugh is installing a No. 4 revolving screen corn cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Calvert, Kan.—Leo Kline has a 10,000-bu. elevator under construction, which he will operate under the name of the Kline Elvtr. Co.

Schulte, Kan.—A new composition, fireproof shingle roof has been put on the local elevator of the Kansas Milling Co.—John Mount, agt.

Geuda Springs, Kan.—I have bought the Probst elevator here and now operate it under the name of the Higbee Grain Co.—Bert Higbee.

Anthony, Kan.—We recently completed putting iron on our elevator sides and roof.—A. E. Deere, mgr. Anthony Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Alameda, Kan.—An air dump and a Fairbanks 10-ton Truck Scale have been installed at the local elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Lindsborg, Kan.—We are installing a 30-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor to operate our hammer mill.—David Train, Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Anthony, Kan.—J. H. Caton has installed a Strong-Scott Dump, SKF Rigid Pillow Blocks and elevator equipment furnished by the White Star Co.

Hartland, Kan.—The Gano Feed & Grain Co., of Hutchinson, began the construction of a 25,000 bu. elevator at this point, in June. This company recently completed elevators at Garden City, Hickok and Friend, Kan.

Atwood, Kan.—The Fuller Grain Co. of Kansas City has bot P. K. Studer's elevator here.

Salina, Kan.—The Smoot Grain Co., operator of Salina Terminal Elevator, has installed a Zeleny Thermometer System in all bins of its terminal house here.

Partridge, Kan.—We have installed a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift. A little later we expect to put in a steel grate and steel hopper.—J. W. Davis, Davis Grain Co.

Stickney (Susank p. o.), Kan.—Henry Fose and W. R. Atherton have leased the Stickney elevator for two months—July and August—and Mr. Atherton will be in charge.

Rossville, Kan.—Mr. Machen, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, resigned his position.—Derby Grain Co. [T. J. Myers, of Topeka, recently bot this elevator.]

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Jennings Grain Co.'s elevator, which has a capacity of 350,000 bus., is now a public house, making Hutchinson's total public elevator capacity 2,435,000 bus.

Harper, Kan.—The new 150,000-bu. elevator of the Imperial Milling Co. has been completed in time for the new crop. Details of the construction were given in the May 10 Journal.

Topeka, Kan.—Among the bills enacted into law by the legislature is S. B. No. 257, restoring the shipper's right to recover reparation for overcharges on intrastate shipments.

Medora, Kan.—The local elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., which has been completely overhauled and remodeled, has installed new scales. R. E. Calbert is manager.

Cleveland, Kan.—The office of the local Consolidated Flour Mills Co. elevator here, in charge of C. E. Maxwell, has been remodeled and a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale installed.

Mentor, Kan.—A new 118-ft. 11-in., 4-ply leg belt has been installed in the elevator of the Hinshaw Merc. Co., which is operated by W. L. Hinshaw, buying for the Robinson Milling Co.

Salina, Kan.—Elevators and mills in this district suffered from the flood of the second week of this month, but the property damage was reported as not serious and the monetary loss as small.

Sears (Dodge City p. o.), Kan.—G. E. Webb has been appointed manager of the Dodge City Co-op. Equity Exchange's elevator at this point recently bot from the Dodge City Alfalfa Mills Co.

Antelope, Kan.—Seibert Bros. of Canada, Kan., and J. J. Klenda have bot the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n which is now known as the Antelope Grain Co.—E. D. Clark, mgr., Antelope Grain Co.

Huron, Kan.—Mgr. Boyd, formerly of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Mayetta, Kan., now has the same position with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this place.—Derby Grain Co., Topeka, Kan.

Peck, Kan.—Our elevator has been wired for electricity and installation of electric lighting and power only awaits the expected early arrival of the power line.—Wm. Gibbons, Peck Grain & Supply Co.

Wheeler, Kan.—No sale of the Barnhouse Lumber & Grain Co.'s elevator at Wheeler, Kan., has been made.—Barnhouse Lumber & Grain Co. [It had been reported that the elevator had been sold.]

Freeport, Kan.—We have increased our elevator storage space by 2,500 bus. and installed a 30-ft. screw conveyor which permits us to utilize all our bins to full capacity.—C. A. Schmidt, Freeport Elvtr. Co.

Menoken, Kan.—Merillat Bros. have built a new 16,000-bu. iron-clad, electrically driven elevator to replace the one that burned last spring. It is equipped with a truck dump and is now ready to receive grain.

Sterling, Kan.—F. A. Oline has bot the Collingwood Grain Co.'s elevator here and will run it in connection with his present business. The plans of J. L. Woelagel, of the Collingwood Grain Co., are not known.

Nettleton, Kan.—The Larabee Flour Mills Co.'s 15,000-bu. elevator here was struck by lightning and burned on July 7. It contained 8,000 bus. of wheat at the time. It is not known whether it will be rebuilt.

Great Bend, Kan.—C. A. Muchmore, manager of the Moses Bros. Mills elevator here, has resigned and will make Kansas City his home, F. M. Komarek, a former manager of the elevator, taking his place here.

Forest City, Kan.—G. E. Stockstill, who owns a line of elevators, has bot the elevator here. Clarence Bisbee has opened it and is buying wheat.

Perth, Kan.—A 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with type registering beam has been installed in the local elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.—J. H. Hazen, agt.

Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.), Kan.—We have installed a new Delco light plant to replace the old one which was worn out, and supply electric lighting for our two elevators.—A. E. Wooldridge, Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co.

Ellinwood, Kan.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ellinwood Mill & Elvtr. Co., held in June, authority was voted to the directors to tear down the two old elevators and erect a new one, which will be done later in the season.

Mayetta, Kan.—Mr. Hollenback has succeeded to the position of manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Boyd, the former manager, having gone to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Huron, Kan.—Derby Grain Co.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—John McCaffery, of Castleton, has been appointed agent for the Collingwood Grain Co. at this point and Gene McGuire has been made manager of the elevator here recently purchased by the Collingwood Co. from Dan Kreibel.

Dodge City, Kan.—Fred Casterline, who has been manager of the local office of the John Hayes Grain Co. of Wichita, has gone into business on his own account here and will do a general grain business under the name of the Western Grain & Commission Co.

Hawk Station (Anthony p. o.), Kan.—We have put a cement block foundation under our elevator, making it a much more substantial house. Other improvements had been planned but the crop here does not justify them this year.—T. B. Jordan, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n.

Solomon, Kan.—A. T. Wilson, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.'s elevator at Olmitz, Kan., has accepted the management of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding C. E. Chase, who is now located at Pendennis, Kan.—Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co., A. T. Wilson, mgr.

Stockton, Kan.—J. E. Rogers, of Long Island, Kan., has taken over the management of the Rogers elevator here, and will operate it under the name of the J. E. Rogers Grain Co., Mr. Rogers being a stockholder in the company. G. W. Query, the former manager, has been transferred to Wheeler, Kan.

Oberlin, Kan.—J. J. Metts, who has been manager of the Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator here, has been transferred to Palisade and succeeded here by C. W. Frank, who last year was with the Equity's elevator at Norton, which was sold to the Kansas Wheat Pool. Mr. Frank's assistant will be L. W. Haresnape, of Jennings.

Palco, Kan.—The Kansas Wheat Pool Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has awarded a contract to the Western Engineering Co. for the construction of an up-to-date cribbed elevator of 35,000 bus. capacity. A Winter's Head Drive and Truck Dump, Richardson Automatic Scale and 10-ton truck scale and dust proof motors are included in the equipment.

Offerle, Kan.—Herman Strohwitz, manager of the Ralph Russell Grain Co.'s elevator here, seems to have a charmed life. After falling more than 25 feet at the elevator when a board on which he was standing broke, and landing on a compressor, his injuries, tho painful, are not considered serious. He broke five ribs and received some cuts on his scalp.

Bluff City, Kan.—Construction on the new 12,000-bu. elevator of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co. was completed on July 6. A manlift and a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale still await installation. It is a studded, iron-clad and fully up-to-date structure which replaces the old elevator that was no longer able to cope with present-day handling methods.—Robert C. Wedell, agt.

Topeka, Kan.—A district meeting of the grain trade was held in this city recently under the auspices of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n in conjunction with the Topeka Board of Trade. About 30 dealers were present. E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the ass'n, presided, L. F. Davidson entertained with his banjo, and interesting talks were made by Fred Derby, O. J. Gould and J. F. Baker.

## WARNING!

Solicitors claiming to represent the Associated Trade Press and John W. Compton, have been assuring grain dealers in different parts of the country that the Grain Dealers Journal was being absorbed by another publication and would be supplied them under the new name at a reduced rate. These men have used the names J. L. Webb, W. L. James and J. T. Turner. The last offender is a man using the name of Provost.

None of these men or the company they claim to represent have any authority to solicit subscriptions or other business for the Grain Dealers Journal and we will appreciate it as a great favor if any of our friends in the trade, who are approached by these men, will immediately notify us by telegraph and turn the impostors over to the authorities.



Arkansas City, Kan.—A No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill and a 25-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse In-losed Motor with Tex-rope drive have been installed in the custom grinding plant and elevator of the W. L. Huffman Grain & Coal Co. This augments the other grinding equipment in the plant which includes a Eureka Cleaner, a Bowsher Feed Grinder, a stone burr mill and a roller.—W. L. Huffman.

Hutchinson, Kan.—This city had one of the severest floods of its history during the second week of July, when heavy rains over a large part of the state caused much damage. Elevators and mills here had flooded basements and some first floors also, but the money loss was small. Practically the whole city was submerged, the depth of the water varying from a few inches to several feet.

Sanford, Kan.—I bot the Sam Arnold elevator here, an iron-clad frame house of about 10,000 bus. capacity. Have torn out the old wagon dump, etc., and installed a new Kewanee Truck Dump, steel hopper and grate, new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, new 10-h.p. motor and blower. Business starting off O. K.—U. J. Warren, grain. [Mr. Warren was formerly manager of the Simmons Grain Co., of Pryor, Okla.]

## WICHITA LETTER.

J. J. Mann, sec'y of the Board of Trade, has been appointed official registrar of all grain placed in public storage houses in this city.

A new applicant for membership in the Board of Trade is Herbert N. Chamness of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. of this city, also W. C. Fuller of the Southwest Grain Co., Hutchinson. H. M. Snare, with James E. Bennett & Co., has been elected to membership.

The right of the Kansas Milling Co. to build storage tanks on a chosen location has been upheld by the Kansas supreme court, after an adverse ruling by the lower court, the cause of the court action being complaints that the tanks adversely affected the value of nearby property.

The status of Wichita's three new grain elevator additions on July 15, according to information that comes thru Sec'y Mann, of the Wichita Board of Trade, was as follows: The Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.'s 350,000-bu. addition (a unit of a proposed 1,250,000-bu. elevator) is now in operation; no action has been taken on any further construction. The 1,500,000-bu. elevator of the Red Star Milling Co. (General Mills, Inc.) is now completed and in operation. The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s 2,300,000-bu. elevator will be completed by Aug. 15.

## KENTUCKY

Rivals, Ky.—One sheet of roofing was blown off of mill operated by C. L. Stout & Sons, on July 13.

Vanceburg, Ky.—The Community Flour & Feed Mills, E. C. Rowland, owner, will open for business about Aug. 15.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Robert Humphreys, who has been associated with the grain and hay firm of Sinton Bros. & Co. for many years, has resigned on account of his health.

Baltimore, Md.—Edward Bittrick has been elected assistant sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been in the office of the Chamber of Commerce for 24 years, working his way up from office boy and chief clerk to his present position.

Baltimore, Md.—Members of the Chamber of Commerce have amended the by-laws to provide for payment of annual assessments within six months after Jan. 1, after the end of this year. Heretofore memberships were not forfeited until assessments were in arrears three years.

## MICHIGAN

Bach, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Wallace & Morley Co. recently.

Quincy, Mich.—The Quincy Co-op. Co. is installing a sheller furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Frankenmuth, Mich.—Star of the West Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$70,000; flour, feeds, grain, seeds, coal, fertilizers.

Elwell, Mich.—O. S. Beach, manager of the Peoples Grain Co.'s elevator here for the past nine years, has resigned and R. L. Best of Alma has succeeded him.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n is scheduled to hold its 28th annual convention in this city, at the Hotel Bancroft, on July 25, the program starting at 10 o'clock a. m., with a musical entertainment and lunch at noon.

Detroit, Mich.—The Judson Michigan Co. has taken over units Nos. 1 and 2 of the old Detroit Range & Boiler plant, at 24th Street and the M. C. tracks, which will be used for storage space, the capacity being about 100 cars of beans. Offices will also be maintained down town.

## MINNESOTA

Browerville, Minn.—The Kearns Elevtr. Co. has closed its elevator here.

Breckenridge, Minn.—A. B. Peterson has bot the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here for \$15,000 and will take possession Aug. 15.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Milling Co.'s new 500,000-bu. storage tanks have been completed, giving the company a total capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently applied for a new 30-year charter, as its former 20-year charter expired with June 30. O. T. Lande is manager.

Winthrop, Minn.—Ed. W. Ronning, former manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Warner, S. D., has bot an elevator at this place which he will operate himself.

Hawley, Minn.—Theodore Olsen, for several years manager of an elevator at Thief River Falls, has been appointed manager of the Hawley Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

St. Clair, Minn.—The recent severe windstorm that visited southern Minnesota tore part of the roof from the elevator of the Hunting Elevtr. Co. Thos. E. Meany is agent for this company.

Duluth, Minn.—L. S. Gregory has applied for membership in the Board of Trade. Among those recently admitted to membership are W. P. Majo, on transfer from W. D. Gregory; J. Kenneth McCoy, on transfer from A. Prime; M. M. Anderson.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—Martin Sterzinger, manager of the Atlas Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past seven years, has resigned, effective July 1, but agreed to stay until a successor could be appointed. Mr. Sterzinger will devote his time to his farm in Ash Lake.

Brainerd, Minn.—The Unity Mills Service Co., of Minneapolis, has bot the interests of the Tanner Mill Co., of this place, and will expend \$9,000, it is reported, on improvements to the plant. F. B. Callahan will continue as manager until Aug. 1, when he will be succeeded by R. V. Wilhelm, of Wadena.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Walter Leary, who has been in the grain business here for 16 years, has formed the Leary Grain Co., with offices at 914 Chamber of Commerce.

The Continental Grain Co. is enlarging its terminal elevator here by the addition of six large and four small concrete tanks, increasing its capacity by 750,000 bus. and making the total capacity 1,350,000 bus.

Recent new memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been obtained by the following: Fred J. Thatcher, buyer for the Updike Grain Co.; J. H. Cook, of the Quinn-Shepherdson Co.; D. L. Williams, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. The Melady Grain Co.'s privilege of corporate membership has been withdrawn at the company's request.

A. H. Anderson, well known thruout Minnesota on account of his long connection with the Railroad & Warehouse Commission, recently resigned from that body and has become associated with the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. as solicitor, traveling in Minnesota territory. For 18 years Mr. Anderson was with the terminal elevator department of the commission and in 1919 was appointed assistant supervisor of country elevators.

## MISSOURI

Flemington, Mo.—S. W. McCrockin has added to his equipment a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Green Ridge, Mo.—The Green Ridge elevator, Wilford Acker, proprietor, has replaced its 4-ton scales with 10-ton.

Whitewater, Mo.—The mill and also one warehouse belonging to the Whitewater Milling Co. burned on July 13.

Tipton, Mo.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator has had new tin placed over the girders of the structure and the entire elevator has been painted.

Eldon, Mo.—The Rock Island elevator here burned during the night of July 4, together with 4,000 bus. of wheat; loss, \$15,000. The fire is believed to have started from Roman candles used in a Fourth of July celebration.

Tipton, Mo.—Tom D. Briscoe succeeds R. L. Wehmeier as owner of the R. L. Wehmeier Elevtr. Co. here, Mr. Briscoe taking active charge on July 1. Mr. Wehmeier has owned and operated this elevator for the past 16 years.

Norborne, Mo.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here was sold under a deed of trust recently, and was bid in by A. J. Ryan for \$9,750. It is reported that possibly a com'te will be re-organized to take over the elevator and continue its operation.

Beaufort, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n No. 28 is building a new elevator and warehouse to be 44x80 feet, the elevator to contain five bins having a total capacity of 9,000 bus. Louis Boland, mgr., expects the building to be completed by September.—Chet Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Columbia, Mo.—The Boone County Milling Co. has made a number of improvements at its elevator to be in readiness for the new crop of wheat. Two 15-ton scales have been installed, the north loading dock has been widened and lengthened and the plant has been equipped with a number of new loading spouts.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Lewis B. Stuart is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from Fred H. Udell.

The face of Harry J. Dffenbaugh, of Dffenbaugh & Bragg, grain brokers, is seen again on the Board of Trade floor after being missed for about a year on account of illness.

D. H. Kresky, who was sales manager for the Scout Milling Co. before that firm discontinued business, is now with the Russell Grain Co. as consignment solicitor in Kansas territory.

John H. Martin, who has been with the Continental Export Co. for three years, is now representing that concern on the floor of the Board of Trade, succeeding Jack Haussman, who resigned recently to go into business on his own account.

More than 100 members of the Board of Trade attended Thad L. Hoffman's fourth annual party for Board of Trade members at Hoffdale, his own 220-acre golf course, on July 6. J. J. Kraetli, pres. of the board, was toastmaster at the supper.

V. R. Combs, vice-pres. of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from A. E. Yardley, former grain buyer for the same company. John J. Martin is an applicant on transfer from Jack Haussman.

Wallace C. Bagley, wheat buyer for the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., for a number of years, recently resigned that position to go into the brokerage business for himself, and will have his offices at 1120 Board of Trade Building. Mr. Bagley's successor at the Southwestern Co. will be Oscar T. Cook, formerly manager of the Wyandotte Elevtr. Co., a subsidiary of the Southwestern Milling Co. The Wyandotte Co. recently discontinued its wheat merchandising business, but will continue as a service unit of the Southwestern.

All time trading records in futures are being established regularly on the Kansas City Board of Trade. On July 18 transactions of 10,420,000 bus. of wheat established a record for the third time that week. The all-grains record, established July 17, also fell July 18 when the total was 11,266,000 bus. The wheat record for July 18 was 2,231,000 bus. ahead of the record of the day before. The record season started on July 16 when wheat transactions totaled 7,841,000 bus. and the total transactions in grains were 9,085,000 bus.

## ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Memberships on the Merchants Exchange are selling for \$1.500.



The James Stewart Corp. has the contract for the new 1,000,000-bu. elevator under construction here, owned by the C. B. & Q. R. R. and to be leased to the Marshall Hall Grain Corp.

D. P. Moore, formerly wheat buyer for the Valier & Spies Milling Corp., has become associated with the Missouri Elvtr. & Grain Co. here. William F. Geigel has succeeded him at Valier & Spies.

Louis Broeg, who was formerly in the grain business in this city and who was grain inspector for the Merchants Exchange for 20 years, was found dead, about the middle of July, in a gas filled room. He was 73 years of age.

Zebulon Owens, who has charge of the Toberman Grain Co.'s cash grain department, was in an accident on July 5, which fortunately did not injure him seriously, altho he was badly bruised. A Frisco train sideswiped a Burlington train and overturned a car on which he was riding.

Relative to the report that we are to erect an elevator here, we are now operating the Missouri Pacific elevator, with a capacity of 2,000,000 bus., here in St. Louis. However, we are contemplating an addition to this house of 1,500,000 bus., and are now getting estimates from various contractors.—Continental Export Co., S. S. Carlisle.

The Merchants Exchange recently published a complete history of that body from the time of its organization in 1838 down to the present, containing some beautiful pictures of the building and trading hall. Names of the organizers and of all of the officers who have served the Exchange, also a record of its growth and activities are given.

A number of changes in the rules of the Merchants Exchange that have been proposed by the board of directors will be voted on by the members on July 30. Among them are the following: Changing the minimum commission rate on rye from 1½ to 1c per bu.; limiting the liability of officers, directors and com'te members; regulating the admittance of resident and non-resident members to the trading floor; taking up the question of group life insurance for Exchange employees.

## MONTANA

Windham, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. had its elevator repaired recently, the Victor Const. Co. doing the work.

Hogeland, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. recently gave a contract to build new coal sheds at this place to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Broadview, Mont.—The Broadview Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: J. S. Deese, Siren Nelson, J. F. Byers, A. W. Jorgenson and F. L. Cushman.

Coffee Creek, Mont.—The Judith Basin Grain Co. will have the Victor Const. Co. overhaul its elevator before the crop moves. New Timken Roller Bearings will be used on the legs, and SKF Ball Bearings for balance of transmission.

Stevensville, Mont.—T. R. Doolittle, who has been miller for the past winter for the co-operative flour mill that was built at this point over ten years ago by a number of local grain growers and bankers, recently bot the mill.

Miles City, Mont.—Peter Ericson, of Peerless, Mont., and O. Odegard, of Watrous, N. D., have bot the Snell Bros. elevator and business here. The Snell Bros. retain their seed business and are installing some new machinery for cleaning seeds.

Edgar, Mont.—The W. P. Devereaux Co.'s elevator has been taken over by A. M. Markusen, former manager and part owner, who will remain in charge and operate as the Markusen Grain & Bean Co. The business will be associated with the commission firm Sal-yards Grain Co., of Minneapolis.

Great Falls, Mont.—That the Montana Farm Storage Bill is now in operation has been announced by the grain division of the state department of agriculture, labor and industry. This bill, which was backed by leading farm organizations, provides for the issuance of warehouse certificates for grain stored on farms, under proper safeguards.

## NEBRASKA

Haigler, Neb.—The Haigler Equity Exchange has installed a new automatic dump.

Odell, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co. is expending \$2,000 in remodeling its elevator. W. C. Cherrington is the local manager.

Diller, Neb.—The Farmer Elvtr. Co.'s new 20,000-bu. elevator is about ready to receive grain. Robert Anderson is manager.

Jansen, Neb.—The roof of the mill of the Jansen Milling Co., P. J. Thiessen, proprietor, was blown off in a recent severe storm and the machinery damaged.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Mid-West Grain Marketing Ass'n has appointed Otis Smith general manager and salesman.

Danbury, Neb.—The Danbury Equity Exchange has appointed a com'te of six to plan for a farmers' co-op. elevator here.

Wilcox, Neb.—Roy M. Strong has bot the Farmers Shipping Ass'n's elevator and leased it to the Burns Grain Co. of Omaha.

Cornlea, Neb.—Herman Leutkenhaus has succeeded William Oak, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Walter Bouton is now in charge of the elevator that has been operated under the name of Halsted & Bouton.

Weeping Water, Neb.—E. F. Marshall's elevator here burned after being struck by lightning; loss, \$4,500. It was full of grain at the time.

Odell, Neb.—New motors and other machinery are being installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here by the Van Ness Const. Co.

Farwell, Neb.—George E. Calvin, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here, has resigned his position, to take effect Oct. 1, on account of his health.

Dalton, Neb.—John B. Cortney, who owns a half interest in the South elevator here, moved to Dalton late in June to get the building and equipment ready for the harvest. He will manage the elevator.

Superior, Neb.—We are opening tomorrow (July 22) our twenty-second branch office, located at Superior, Neb., with Hugh L. Dotson, our former manager at Springfield, in charge.—B. C. Christopher & Co.

Knox (York p. o.), Neb.—L. W. Crisp has been appointed manager of the elevator here which the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., of McCool, Neb., is operating, having leased it from Joseph Neville for one year.

Hay Springs, Neb.—Will Hollstein, who operates an elevator at Rushville, is building a 25,000-bu. house here, the Van Ness Const. Co. having the contract. It will be electrically operated and is to be completed by Aug. 15.

Ellis, Neb.—The Foster Grain Co. is the successor of the Wright-Leet Grain Co. at this point.—Foster Grain Co., per H. E. Foster, mgr. For years Mr. Foster was the local manager of the Wright-Leet Grain Co.'s elevator at Ellis.

Walton, Neb.—John Aden, of Havelock, and Amos Aden of Waverly, bot the elevator here, owned by the Bank of Eagle, Eagle, Neb., that was sold at public auction on July 9. The plant consists of a 15,000-bu. elevator, corn cribs, office buildings, etc.

Foley (David City p. o.), Neb.—O. M. Blevins, who has an elevator at Millerton, Neb., has bot out the Farmers Grain Co., of Foley, and will operate under the name of O. M. Blevins, Grain. His son, V. O. Blevins, is manager at Foley.—O. M. Blevins, Millerton, Neb.

Bayard, Neb.—The Sugar Valley Farm elevator, east of here, burned recently; loss, \$20,000 on building and \$10,000 on grain; practically covered by insurance. The elevator contained 10,000 bus. of grain, and was the property of W. H. Ferguson, of Lincoln. Defective wiring was given as the cause of the fire.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. has requested the city commission to give it better fire protection for its large elevator, claiming that in case of a fire the present 4-inch main would not be large enough, and also that because of inadequate fire protection the company is paying a penalty on fire insurance.

McCook, Neb.—A district meeting of the Nebraska Ass'n of Grain Elvtr. & Mill Operators was held here recently, was well attended and much interest shown. Talks were made by H. E. Nelson, P. H. Stewart and Harry Clark on testing grain, smut control and grain loading, respectively, and there was a round table discussion.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Zwonechek & Aksami Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damages recently.

Oliver, Neb.—Harry Smith and H. M. Welsh have let the contract to W. H. Cramer for the construction of an elevator of about 16,000-bu. capacity, and work started the first week of July, the building to be completed in time for the new crop. The building is near the site where the old elevator, owned by the Western Wheat Co., stood. D. J. Tebrink will have charge of the elevator when completed.

Thayer, Neb.—The elevator here owned by Grosshans Grain & Lumber Co., of York, burned recently at 10:30 o'clock at night; loss, \$5,000, partly insured. It will probably not be rebuilt. An explosion was heard immediately before the flames burst out. About 700 bus. of wheat and some corn in the elevator was destroyed, also a small shop building and two large piles of fence posts near the elevator.

## OMAHA LETTER.

Application has been made for the membership in the Grain Exchange held by the Marshall Hall Grain Co. to be transferred to W. T. Brooking from J. C. Dorby.

J. P. Zimmerman, head of the Zimmerman Grain Co., Grain Exchange Building, and Mrs. Beardsley, widow of E. A. Beardsley, grain man, were married over a month ago and have now returned from a trip to the Pacific coast.

An office in the Grain Exchange Building here has been opened by the Cargill Commission Co. of Minneapolis and C. C. Boden installed as manager. A leased wire has been put in connecting the new office with the home office in Minneapolis. It is the company's intention to buy a quantity of wheat here this season.

The Roberts-Fuller Grain Co. has gone out of business, W. G. Fuller having become associated with the Updike Grain Co. in the commission department and A. R. Roberts having engaged in the sand and gravel business with offices in the Grain Exchange Building. Mr. Roberts has disposed of his membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Grain Exchange, it is said, will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in its suit to enjoin the attorney general from enforcing the grain marketing law of 1927, which prohibits the exchange from enforcing its rule of unloading and weighing grain bot on "Omaha terms" if the buyer and seller prefer to finish the deal on their own weights. As reported in the last issue of the Journal, the Grain Exchange appealed to the state supreme court after the county district court sustained the state's demurrer, and since on July 5 the supreme court affirmed the action of the lower court the appeal will be made to the highest court in the land.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Application for associate membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange has been made by William Shmank, Brookline grain dealer, and M. A. Houser. Mandel Raffae has applied for active membership.

Princeton, Mass.—Claude A. Chamberlain, manager of the Princeton Grain Co. here, is reported to have been arrested and charged with larceny of nearly \$2,000 from the firm, spread over a period of four years. He has been an employe of the company for 13 years.

Middletown, Conn.—Meech & Stoddard, Inc., moved from the building at 404 Main Street, this city, which the firm had occupied for nearly 60 years as a grain store, and on the site of which a new building is soon to be erected, to their new location at 76 North Main Street, adjacent to their grain warehouse, on July 6. George T. Meech, still active in the business despite his age, came to Middletown in 1865, went to work as a clerk next door to the old store just vacated, and in 1868 became bookkeeper for the concern that now bears his name but which was known at that time as L. N. Barlow & Co., and the following year he bot a half interest in the firm, Orrin E. Stoddard buying the Barlow interest in 1871 at which time the name was changed to its present style. In 1903 Mr. Meech became sole owner of the business and three years later it was incorporated and passed into the active management of his two sons, G. Ellsworth and Harold M. Meech. Meech & Stoddard, Inc., built the present mill at North Main Street in 1874.



## NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n held a meeting on June 21 to make plans for the erection of a new elevator.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: Howard Kellogg, Godfrey Morgan and James L. Wickstead.

### NEW YORK CITY LETTER

The Gere Grain Co., Inc., has made an assignment to Clarence S. Betts for the benefit of its creditors.

Applicants for membership in the Produce Exchange are: W. F. Walker, R. L. Valentine, E. J. Newman and D. C. Ryan.

The grain com'te appointed for the coming year by the board of managers of the Produce Exchange is as follows: A. C. Field, chairman; J. J. O'Donohoe, Walter Trappe, W. F. Rosar, Harry G. Gere (since deceased).

George H. K. White, for many years chief grain inspector for the Produce Exchange and known all over the country as an expert in that line of work, died early in July at the age of 87 years. He held the first grain inspector's license issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Harry G. Gere, grain and hay broker, member of the Produce Exchange, who lived at Newton, N. J., was drowned on June 30 while visiting a daughter at Lake Mohawk. He had gone on a fishing trip and failing to return a search was made, resulting in the finding of his boat and fishing tackle, but his body was not found until July 9. He was 50 years of age.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Ardoch, N. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point was damaged by storm on July 11.

Makoti, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a 70-inch dustless grain cleaner and separator.

Ross, N. D.—T. Thronson has resigned his position of manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Whitman, N. D.—The Lamb Elvtr. Co. of Michigan, N. D., has bot the Whitman Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Fredonia, N. D.—William Heller has succeeded Gust Grosz as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Haynes, N. D.—Bert S. Peirson, formerly of Frederick, S. D., is the new manager of the Equity Exchange's elevator here.

Langdon, N. D.—Arthur Sparling's elevator here is having improvements made to it that will represent an outlay of \$10,000.

Woods, N. D.—O. A. Quinlald, who has managed the Woods Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for a number of years, resigned recently.

Linton, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new 40,000-bu. elevator is expected to be completed late in July, and Anton Politiski, manager, is planning a grand opening.

Sheldon, N. D.—Herb Nohr has been appointed second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator in place of his brother, Phil, who has gone to Great Bend to manage an elevator.

Hannah, N. D.—Gordon Tollefson, formerly with Smith & Rasmusson of Easby, N. D., has been appointed manager of the Hannah Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. E. Briggs.

Anamoose, N. D.—The roller mill here is being put into condition for reopening and some new machinery will be installed. William Schwede, Foley, Minn., will have charge of the mechanical end.

Upham, N. D.—The Upham Farmers Elvtr. Co. is increasing its storage space over 6,000 bus. by building additional bins over its driveway. This work is being done by the Magic Grain Dump Co.

Butte, N. D.—A. H. Christopherson, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Martin, this state, has been appointed manager of the Dogden Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co.'s elevator here.

Van Hook, N. D.—G. E. Yonker is the new owner of the Woodworth elevator here, having taken possession July 1. He has been succeeded as manager of the Van Hook Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by Joseph Dahl.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Union has let the contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. for the construction of a 50,000-bu. elevator to replace the elevator that burned last month. It is to be completed by Sept. 1.

Jamestown, N. D.—The grain and feed elevator of Game & Son, Inc., is being wrecked, the lumber and equipment to be sold. George Game, father of the present owner, built the house in 1902, adding the feed mill eight years later.

Watford City, N. D.—Conrad Nygaard, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Corinth, N. D., is now manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding P. E. Lundquist, who has gone to Stanley, N. D.

Walhalla, N. D.—Peter Paulus, former agent for the International Elvtr. Co. at Omeme, N. D., has been transferred by that company to this place to succeed James Fair, who has gone to Edmore to be manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator there.

Rosewood, N. D.—Farmers of this locality have organized the Rosewood Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n and made a deal with the Math Barzen Elvtr. Co. of Thief River Falls, Minn., taking over this company's elevator, warehouse and all equipment at this place.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n received the following new members during June: Hanlon Grain Co., Dover Station, Sykeston p. o.; C. M. Smetstad Grain Co., Davenport, and the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Cando.

Cando, N. D.—D. S. Ramsey, who has been manager of the local Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past six years, has been appointed auditor for the company's elevators in the southwestern part of the state and will have his headquarters at Jamestown.

Lynchburg, N. D.—The Lynchburg Farmers Elvtr. Co., which operates two elevators here located about 900 feet apart, has given a contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. to bring the two close together so that they may be operated from one office and also operated more conveniently.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Plans for a large terminal elevator here and possibly in other cities, such as Minneapolis, Duluth and Fargo, are reported to have been completed by the North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, of which A. J. Scott is sec'y. The elevator will have a capacity of over 500,000 bus.

Adams, N. D.—The Adams Grain Co.'s elevator burned recently; loss covered by insurance. About 3,000 bus. of grain, also a large supply of flour, chicken feed and seed were destroyed by the fire which broke out at 4 o'clock a. m. The owners of the company are B. Lander of Grand Forks and O. V. Lundberg. It is not known as yet whether the elevator will be rebuilt.

Parshall, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just finished installing four new Strong-Scott Drives in its new concrete elevator. The two front legs will be driven by Fairbanks-Morse 10-h.p. Motors and the two back legs by Fairbanks-Morse 7½-h.p. Motors. In addition to this the company is installing motors for cleaners and for compressor. The Magic Grain Dump Co. is doing this work.

Necher, N. D.—C. E. Briggs, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hannah for the past seven years, will give up that position Aug. 1, having bot the Dodge Grain Co.'s elevator here, which has been operated for several years by the Kellogg Commission Co. Mr. Briggs will take personal charge of his new property himself and operate under the name of the Briggs Grain Co. His son will assist him after he finishes his work at the University of North Dakota.

Minot, N. D.—As you know, I have resigned as manager of the Minot Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and have decided to go into business for myself in Minot, and have purchased the Simmons elevator, formerly the Robinson elevator, and will engage in the general grain business, buying and selling grain, feed, seed, twine, poultry and dairy feeds. The elevator has a capacity of 14,000 bus., has a full basement, and is located on the G. N. R. R. I am moving the elevator about 125 feet west of its former location. Mr. Pickering, who has been with the Simmons elevator for about six years, will be my assistant, and we will open for business Aug. 1. The elevator will operate under the name "Sever Soine Elevator."—Sever Soine.

Dickinson, N. D.—Our elevator, which burned in June, will be rebuilt. The contract has been let to the Hogenson Const. Co. It will have double leg with Winter's Drive, two Fairbanks-Morse Motors of 7½-h.p., Carter Big 3 with 5-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor attached, Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump, 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, 8-bu. Automatic Richardson Scale, Gerber Double Distributors with all-steel spouting. The capacity of the elevator will be 50,000 bus. and it is to be completed by Sept. 1. The cause of the fire is not known for a certainty but we think it was a short circuit in the electric wiring. We will take about a \$6,000 loss on the building on account of the house costing us more money; the grain was well covered by insurance.—The Farmers Co-op. Union Elvtr. Co.

## OHIO

Lancaster, O.—A. Deeds & Son have installed a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Carlisle, O.—Owen Gross is installing a new cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Oxford, O.—The Miami Milling Co. has added to its dumping equipment a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Albany, O.—Fire, reported as probably caused by an overheated bearing, damaged the plant of E. H. Lasch on July 12.

Fremont, O.—The People's Elvtr. & Supply Co. contemplates the installation of new hopper scales and a new seed mixer.

Napoleon, O.—The Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. is installing a hammer mill furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Peterson's Crossing (Ada p. o.), O.—O. M. Abt & Co. announced on July 12 that they had taken over the elevator at this place.

West Jefferson, O.—W. A. Rush has bot the West Jefferson Mills and had the plant overhauled and put in shape for the new crop.

Circleville, O.—The Pickaway Grain Dealers Ass'n got together for a dinner and business meeting at the Boggs Hotel on July 10 where 52 persons sat down to a chicken dinner at 7 o'clock.

New Burlington, O.—Joseph Fask & Son's flour mill burned at about 1 o'clock a. m., July 10; loss, \$13,000; partly insured. It was that the fire was caused by lightning. The mill will be rebuilt.

Plymouth, O.—Don W. Einsel of Ridgway has bot the elevator here formerly owned by Adrian McDougal and J. F. Schringer. The new owners, who will take possession Aug. 1, are planning a number of improvements.

Haskins, O.—A shed at the Haskins Farmers Grain Co.'s plant burned at 11:30 p. m., July 2, the only loss to the grain company being the shed itself, which was valued at \$1,000 and was leased to other interests for storage purposes.

Columbus, O.—The executive com'te of the Ohio Millers State Ass'n has appointed R. S. Wilcox, an accountant, as secretary, who will maintain an office for the ass'n in room 409, 40 West Gay Street, this city. This appointment was due to the belief that more attention should be paid to the business side of the industry.

Cardington, O.—Johnson J. Curl, manager of the Marion Grain & Supply Co., recently bot the Ohio Roller Mills here at a private sale from the receiver for C. E. Linn & Co., former owners. The property includes a flour mill, elevator and two warehouses. The plant, which had been closed for several months, is now in operation.

Columbus, O.—W. J. McDonald, a member of the firm of Krumm & McDonald, flour brokers, for several years, has been appointed sales mgr. of the Gwinn Milling Co. here, to succeed Clarence Gwinn, who was promoted to be sec'y and general manager after B. W. Marr resigned to become an official of the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co.

Defiance, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is making extensive improvements to its north side elevator here, including raising the loading room to a height of nine feet so that trucks can back under it to be loaded, a concrete basement under a 2-story machinery room, a 10-foot wing on the north, a 30-foot wing on the south, and a drive three feet high thru the elevator from which to unload. All three elevators operated by the Farmers Co-op. Co. are managed by A. W. Roehrig.



Holgate, O.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator has been improved by the addition of a warehouse, to make room for which the manager's house was moved across the street.

Conneaut, O.—Fire caused by lightning damaged the elevator of the Conneaut Grain & Feed Co. on Sunday afternoon, July 7; loss estimated at \$10,000; partly insured. About \$6,000 was lost in grain and feed stock and the remainder on the building. The lightning struck an electric line near the top of the main elevator building, followed the wire into the lower floor, wrecking transformers, electric motors and switches and starting a fire on the second floor. Pulley's, belts and other equipment were a total loss. The fire was confined to the main elevator building, the east and west wings of the structure escaping with little damage. Monday morning the company was cleaning out the debris, contractors were estimating on the repair work, which was to go forward at once, and the firm was doing business as usual.

## OKLAHOMA

Okemah, Okla.—The Okemah Mill & Elevator Co. has recently expended \$4,000 in improving and enlarging its plant.

Beaver City, Okla.—W. T. Warner of Ponca City is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Garber, Okla.—The Garber Milling Co. has installed a new dump, new 10-ton truck scale and will install more cups on the belts at its elevator.

Hardesty, Okla.—It is reported that another elevator will be built at this point at once, making two elevators for this town, which is 40 miles northwest of Gruver, Tex.

Hardesty, Okla.—A 12x18 ft. frame, iron-clad office equipped with a Fairbanks 10-ton Type-Registering Scale has been completed here for the H. E. Morrow Grain Co. C. I. Erickson did the work.

Woodward, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. of Kansas City has opened an office here at 209 Wolff Building, to be in charge of R. I. Merrill, a former pres. of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Muskogee, Okla.—We are installing a large size snapped corn sheller at our plant here and are prepared to do both local and transit shelling of snapped corn.—Muskogee Mill & Elevator Co., H. O. Hurst, sales mgr.

Choteau, Okla.—R. A. Anderson and G. W. Siliger have bot the elevator here formerly owned by J. J. Troyer and R. B. Detweiler, and have made some improvements. A. H. Griffith has been retained as manager.

Mounds, Okla.—Our 10,000-bu. capacity elevator burned Saturday night, July 13. We plan to rebuild soon. Our merchandise and grain were covered by insurance but the building and machinery were not, therefore we will have a great loss.—Mounds Mill & Elevator, R. B. Cowan, mgr.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Bob White Flour Mills of Kingfisher, Okla., has taken over the grain elevator here formerly owned by the Morten Milling Co. of Dallas, Tex., and Mr. Batchelor will be retained as manager. Both of these companies were in the merger effected by the J. Perry Burrus interests, Dallas, Tex., as reported in the last number of the Journal.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Blackfoot, Ida.—The Midland grain elevator here has obtained permit for the erection of additional storage space.

Ririe, Ida.—We have recently moved our office from Pocatello to Ririe, Ida.—Northern Grain Warehouse & Marketing Co., P. J. Tryon, mgr.

Seattle, Wash.—S. C. Armstrong, manager of the White-Dulany Co. of this city, has been in touch with the insurance commissioner of Washington in regard to forming a bonding company.

Craigmont, Ida.—The Vollmer - Clearwater Co.'s addition to its elevator here is about completed and gives the company storage capacity of 40,000 bus. The company has also installed a new hopper scale.

Amity, Ore.—G. B. Abraham, operating as the Amity Seed & Grain Warehouse, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities listed at \$28,446.70 and assets at \$39,438.85. It is expected that he will pay 75c on the dollar.

Colfax, Wash.—C. S. Bassett is reported to have disposed of his interest in the C. S. Bassett Grain Co. to a proposed corporation to be known as the Bassett Warehouse Co. At last reports negotiations had not been completed as yet.

Portland, Ore.—Kerr Gifford & Co. opened their new elevator early in July, it is reported, giving the company a total storage capacity in this city of approximately 2,000,000 bus. About 8,000 tons of wheat a day can be loaded out at this elevator.

Walla Walla, Wash.—What is said to be the first wheat fire of the season occurred near here during the first week of July when 13,500 bus. of wheat on Eureka flat were burned, also two grain loaders, by fire caused by the explosion of a gasoline engine.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Merchants Exchange, at its annual election of directors held recently, appointed the following: John H. Burdard, R. J. Beckett, J. A. Dowling, Fay Malone, S. E. Semple, Walter L. Wilson, for two-year terms; George Clarke, George Eggers, Earl Hamilton, H. A. Martin, Paul Ostroot, A. L. Tucker, for one-year terms.

Ritzville, Wash.—Victor Sieler, grain dealer of this place, is in financial difficulty due to an alleged shortage of 48,000 bus. of wheat. Farmers of this locality have been informed by the state department of agriculture that Mr. Sieler is covered by a blanket bond for \$10,000. Whether or not there will be any legal action depends on the decision of the bonding company.

Dayton, Wash.—The Whetstone - Turner Warehouse Co.'s new 65,000-bu. elevator is about completed. It is equipped wholly with a gravity system. While not the largest of this company's six elevators, it is the most up-to-date in design and equipment. It is 45x38 feet, with a 50-foot height to the eaves and an 85-foot lift. It is equipped with a 10-ton truck scale with an 8x18-foot platform. J. A. Hubbard is manager for the company.

Seattle, Wash.—The Grain Exchange held its annual meeting on July 8 at which time four trustees were elected to take the place of retiring members, as follows: S. C. Armstrong, Frank E. Ryer and Gordon T. Shaw for a term of three years, and David W. Hughes for term of two years. The holdover trustees are as follows: W. H. Foster, H. L. McIntyre, R. M. Hawkins, L. M. Baumann, H. B. Wylde. The trustees elect from their number the officers for the coming year.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Tulare, S. D.—Lee Gilby now has charge of the Tulare Grain Co.'s elevator, which was reopened July 1.

McKain (Elkton p. o.), S. D.—The McKain Elevator Co.'s elevator was opened on July 1 and for the coming year will be managed by Alfred C. Balzer.

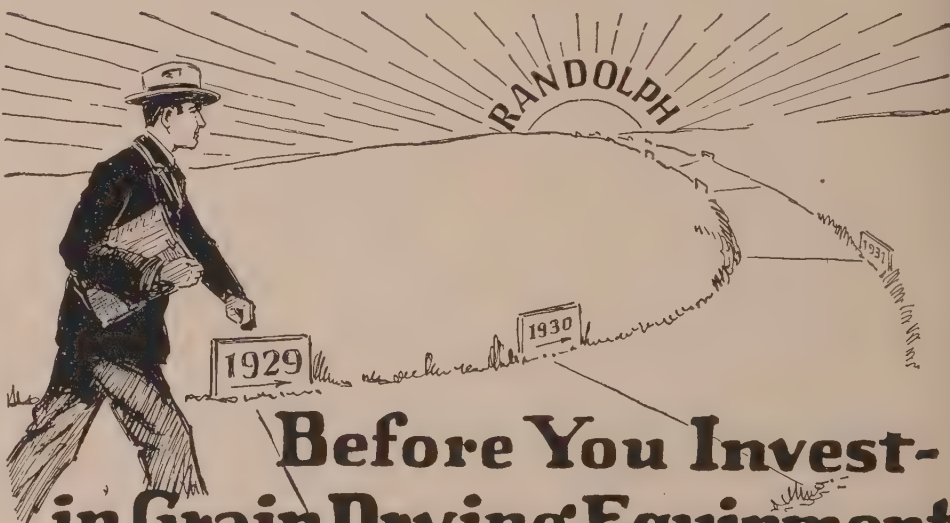
Warner, S. D.—Ed W. Ronning has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here and gone to Winthrop, Minn., where he has bot an elevator.

Wallace, S. D.—Jorgen Stenstavold, formerly assistant at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator at Florence, S. D., is now manager of the Tenney Co.'s elevator here.

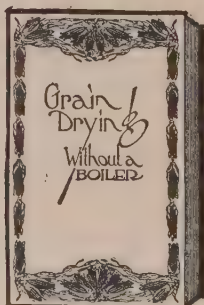
Tolstoy, S. D.—Harry M. Griffith and Thomas O'Brien, who were two of the recent incorporators of the Farmers Grain Co., Inc., have bot the Anton Dusel elevator here.

Oldham, S. D.—M. C. Johnson recently installed a new 10-ton special scale, also reset his Strong-Scott Dump and did some repainting on the pit. The work was done by the Leathers-Hurle Const. Co.

Seneca, S. D.—The New Farmers Elevator Co. has installed new leg, new 5-11 D.P. Cups, new pits, new head and spouts, renailed and painted the entire plant. The Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. did the work.



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**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**  
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.



ear Lake, S. D.—We have installed a Diamond Huller Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. motors. Will handle a full line of feeds, seeds. The elevator capacity is about 70,000 bus. Farmers Grain & Coal Co., J. J. Peters, mgr. Polsey, S. D.—Howard Schultz of Huron is the manager of the elevator here recently acquired by A. H. Schultz & Son, as reported in the last issue of the Journal. Otto Krueger has been manager of the elevator for the last years.

esmet, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son of Okokings have bot the Farmers Elevator here in S. Arneson who came here from Effing-S. D., seven years ago to operate it and it two years ago. He now gives it up on account of ill health.

mina, S. D.—The Mina Equity Exchange's 43,000-bu. elevator is now open for business. The two old elevators which it replaces are sold for \$5,500. E. C. Wheelock, who has been manager for the company for a number of years, continues in that capacity.

urora, S. D.—The Potter-Garrick Co. of Webster, S. D., is the new owner of the Farm-Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, which it will run in conjunction with the Aurora Grain Co.'s elevator, owned by the same company. J. G. Clemans, present manager of the Aurora Grain Co.'s elevator, will have charge of both.

## SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—The Grain Exchange recently elected the following officers: Pres., E. C. Ackler; vice-pres., I. L. Sutherland; sec'y, F. Green; directors—S. T. Beveridge, F. H. Erber, Jr., J. W. Justis, J. M. Roams, W. D. Unders, W. L. Kirby, J. M. Judkins, A. W. Noble, S. W. Tompkins.

## TENNESSEE

Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.—The Maury Milling Co. sustained a slight damage loss when their pola was struck by lightning on July 15.

Memphis, Tenn.—At the first annual election of the Clearing House Ass'n of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, directors were chosen as follows: Hugh Humphreys, L. B. Lovitt, S. E. son, Charles P. Reid, W. R. Smith-Vaniz. The ass'n started in January, when trading in cottonseed and meal was inaugurated, with 24 members and now has 59, scattered all over the country.

## TEXAS

Pringle, Tex.—The McGrath Bros. Grain Co.'s 25,000-bu. elevator has been completed.

Friona, Tex.—The Texas-Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n has bot the elevator of John Schler & Son.

Yoakum, Tex.—H. H. Wendt, grain buyer, and Martin Kercho, chain store owner, recently ot the Harnden Grain Co. here.

Seguin, Tex.—Heavy windstorm tore off the roof of the grain storage elevator of the Seguin Milling & Power Co. on June 29.

Plainview, Tex.—T. K. Morris has bot an interest in the Noble Grain Co. and is now associated as vice-pres. with E. N. Noble in the corporation.

Wellington, Tex.—Paul Butler of Sherman, Tex., has bot the J. H. Pettit & Son mill and elevator and has retained J. H. Pettit as manager of the plant.

Plainview, Tex.—F. C. Melton, formerly in the inspector's office at Dallas, has been appointed assistant grain inspector of the Plainview Grain Exchange.

Amarillo, Tex.—I. W. Matthewson was badly hurt when he fell down the shaft at the elevator of the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant early in July, breaking a leg and several ribs.

Canyon, Tex.—Pete Blakney has bot one of the two elevators at this place from the First National Bank of Canyon and W. H. Fuqua Amarillo. Its capacity is 17,000 bus. and Mr. Blakney will manage it himself during the next season.

Pringle, Tex.—The new 18,000-bu. iron-clad elevator of the H. E. Morrow Grain Co. here has been completed and is now in operation. It is fitted with a Winter's Universal Head Drive, a leg belt with Superior Cups, a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift, Steel Hopper and Gate, and a vacuum cleaner. C. I. Erickson built the elevator.

Huntoon, Tex.—We will not build an elevator until next year, but have handled 150,000 bus. so far this season with outside dumps and blowers.—Kimmel-Brown Grain Co., A. F. Brown.

Rahlf's Switch (Happy p. o.), Tex.—W. T. Townsend and H. E. Toles are erecting a 5,000-bu. elevator at this point. The small it will be an up-to-date one. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract.

Waxahachie, Tex.—D. H. Thompson's grain house was damaged recently by fire that broke out at 4 o'clock a. m. It is one of the oldest buildings in town and contained little grain at the time of the fire, consequently the loss was small.

Happy, Tex.—A number of farmers in this section are said to have built granaries recently on their farms in which to store the new crop of wheat. Lumber companies here reported in June as many granary bills as have been figured in the last ten years.

Spearman, Tex.—The Spearman Equity Exchange has installed additional equipment including a vacuum cleaner, two roller bearings, a Winter's Universal Head Drive, and a Hyattized Boot supplied by York Foundry & Engine Works. C. I. Erickson did the work.

Morse, Tex.—The new elevator of the Spearman Equity Exchange here has been completed. It has up-to-date equipment thruout with a Winter's Universal Head Drive, Superior Elevating Cups, a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift, Steel Hopper and Gate, and a vacuum cleaner. C. I. Erickson had the contract.

## WISCONSIN

Mayville, Wis.—The Charles Mann Co. has had a belt driven Haines Feed Mixer installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Recent new members of the Chamber of Commerce include James R. Mulhern, with W. G. Moorhead & Co.

Watertown, Wis.—Frank C. Holzhueter has bot the elevator located on the west bank of Rock River from the Watertown Grain Co.

Weyauwega, Wis.—A recent fire, thot to have been caused by lightning or spontaneous combustion, at the Weyauwega Milling Co.'s mill, the second largest all-rye flour mill in the world, did very little damage, but a newly installed sprinkler system did its duty too well, and in the absence of the night watchman the water had done much damage before it was discovered.

Milwaukee, Wisc.—Beach & Pierce, a partnership of Lloyd E. Beach, son of C. S. Beach of Beach Wickham, and R. C. Pierce, formerly with Beach Wickham, has been formed and opened offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. in charge of F. W. Baujan, mgr. Branch offices have been opened at Fort Dodge with W. B. Hollister mgr., Marshalltown with W. H. Beale Jr. in charge, and Mendota with Lloyd E. Beach mgr.

## WYOMING

Slater, Wyo.—Myriel Jordan has been promoted to the position of manager of the Cheyenne Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

### Bulk Handling in Australia.

Bulk handling of wheat in Australia is making progress in New South Wales but that is the only province where the issue has got beyond the stage of talk.

Economy of the bulk method is winning friends in New South Wales and since the opening of the first elevators in 1920 more than 63,000,000 bus. of wheat have been received, stored and delivered for the farmers.

Eighty-four elevators were operated during the last crop season and 30,000-bu. capacity elevators are being built at the rate of about 8 or 9 each year. The elevators built and managed by the government, are under the direction of E. Harris, wheat commissioner, 39 Pitt street, Sydney.

Prices paid for bagged wheat generally are a little higher than bulk wheat, but economies in handling and costs of sacks more than compensate this. Less time for unloading and losses to bagged wheat in storage which are prevented in bulk handling are other advantages.

Wheat warrants, guaranteed by the government and negotiable by endorsement, are issued to the farmers who sell them to the shippers or millers. During 1927 the elevators delivered to

the millers 6,708,191 bus. of bulk wheat.

Farm conferences emphasize the advantages of bulk handling and the government is endeavoring to encourage it.

**Work on machinery** for use in control of the European corn borer, including experimental work with plows, stalk cutting machinery, rakes, field burners, husker shredders and corn harvesting machinery, is being done by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Tests with combines, which pick and husk and shred or chop the stalks, have been giving gratifying results.

**Sodium chlorate destroys Canada thistles** in two sprayings, experiments in Ohio have shown. One pound of sodium chlorate to a gallon of water is the strength ordinarily used. Bought in small quantities, the chemical is likely to be expensive. It also is explosive when mixed with oxidizable matter and must be handled with great care. The first spraying is done when the plant is in bloom and the second spraying gets shoots not thru the ground in the first treatment.

# You Get More Dealing with These Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

**Kimbell Milling Co.**

*Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage*

**P. J. Mullin Grain Co.**

*Strictly Brokerage and Consignments*

**E. M. Rogers Co.**

*Strictly Brokerage and Consignments*

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**

*Domestic, Export Grains, Consignments*

**Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.**

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**Tillery Grain Commission Co.**

*Wheat Consignments Our Specialty*

**Transit Grain & Commiss'n Co.**

*Consignments, Brokerage*

**Uhlmann Grain Co.**

*Domestic, Export, Futures, Consignments*

**J. S. Bache & Co.**

*Grain and Cotton Futures*

**James E. Bennett & Co.**

*Grain, Stocks, Provisions*

**Exchange Commission Co.**

*Consignments, Commission*



# Linestart Motors Require Wider Pulleys and Wider Belts

By J. R. HOPKINS, Chicago Belting Co.

**LINESTART MOTORS** or "across the line" motors are those made in such a way that they start across the line in keeping with the rulings of the National Electric Light Ass'n. Standard motors operate with a compensator which regulates the tap of the current, usually 75 to 85% tap, and with these motors it is very easy for the operator to control the load on the belt when starting.

With linestart motors the current goes directly to the motor and the inrush of the current to the motor is controlled by the design of the motor. The operator cannot control the load on the belt during the starting. The motors come from rest to full load quickly, and have a high starting torque. As compared to standard motors the linestart motors have much higher starting torques and higher overloads at the shaft.

Five years from now 70% of all new motors will probably be linestart motors. The chief designing engineer of a large electric motor manufacturing company says that he can see no good reason why linestart motors should not supplant all standard motors over 5 h.p. and up to 30 h.p.

**THIS GROWING USE** emphasizes anything we may say about them, as they are apparently the motor of the future, and the power companies, the electric motor manufacturers and the users all endorse them.

The leading motor manufacturers are all making linestart motors. These motors come in two different types. Normal load linestart motors is one type. High torque linestart motors is the other type. Both have a high starting overload though the high torque motor has a higher starting load than the normal load motor.

**OLD PULLEY WIDTH RETAINED.**—In spite of this higher starting load most of these manufacturers are selling their linestart motors of both types with the same pulley widths as for standard motors. One reason for this is that pulley sizes for motors are specified by the National Electrical Manufacturers Ass'n and that the ass'n has so far not taken up the matter of pulleys on linestart motors. We have called their attention to it and no doubt some action will be taken soon.

Motor manufacturers have underestimated the effect of the starting load on the belt. Westinghouse Electric have put out one model that has a 50% wider pulley and have the entire question under advisement at this time.

But most linestart motors are now being delivered with the same width pulleys as for standard motors. When you question the motor manufacturers on this score they will tell you that the effect of the higher starting loads is but momentary and not enough to affect the belt. But belt men know what happens when you ask a leather belt repeatedly to carry a 200% to 300% overload.

**BAD EFFECT ON BELT.**—In actual shop practice it was found that when the linestart motors were started up the pulley would spin around inside of the belt and instead of this being but momentary spinning—of just a second or two duration—that very frequently the pulley would spin around inside of the belt for from 30 seconds to 3 minutes. Spin a pulley inside of a belt for this long and you play the Old Ned with the belt. You either drive the belt off the pulleys so that you have to stop the motor to put the belt back on again—or burn the belt.

This trouble is not confined to belts only. The higher starting loads of these linestarts have also stripped the teeth right out of chain drives. When a motor equipped with a chain

drive is replaced by a linestart motor of the same size the new motor rips the teeth right out of the chain belt that was working all right with the old motor.

Of course the length of time the pulley will spin inside of the belt when the motor is starting up depends on the load. Some loads are much harder to start with than other loads. In each case the motor always has the same overload in starting, but the amount of the load determines the length of time this overload will be felt by the belt.

At a meeting of the electrical maintenance engineers in Chicago, attended by about 140 maintenance engineers of the largest plants in Chicago—it was agreed that wider pulleys and belts were needed and that this starting of linestart motors without widening the belt has given a great deal of trouble. "Endless trouble," they said.

Just as soon as the motor manufacturers understand the user's experiences a little better no doubt they will put on wider pulleys. This subject has been brought to the attention of every one of them and it is to be expected that they will all be using the wider pulleys very shortly.

**HOW MUCH WIDER SHOULD THE BELT BE?**—Normal load linestart motors require a pulley and belt from 20 to 25% wider than you would use with a standard motor. That is, if the belt used with a standard motor was a 4 inch belt you would require a 5 inch belt on the linestart motor of the same h.p. This applies to all of these motors 7½ h.p. and over.

High torque linestart motors should be ordered with pulleys 50% wider than for standard motors of the same rating on all motors 11 h.p. and over. On these motors the maximum torque in starting ranges between 2.38 times full load to 3.00 times full load. This necessitates a pulley and a belt 50% wider. Sometimes the starting load indicates that a belt a little less or a little more than 50% wider is needed but to consider that the belt should be 50% wider for all high torque linestart motors seems sound enough.

**MOTOR BUYERS MUST SPECIFY WIDER PULLEYS.**—Bear in mind that unless the user of the motor who is ordering new linestart motors specifies that the pulleys must be wider and how much wider they will not get them and will have trouble. Most plants have some linestart motors now. All they have to do to check this up is to go out into their plants and watch the pulleys spin inside of the belts when the motor starts up. Or else ask their production men if they are having any trouble when starting.

**FOR EXISTING LINESTART MOTORS NOW GIVING TROUBLE.**—The operator should see if he can put on a heavier belt and can increase the speed by increasing the diameter of the pulley. If that does not work then they can try increasing the diameter and also increasing the pulley width about 20%.

**ADVANTAGES OF LINESTART MOTORS.**—Linestart motors cost less than standard motors. Whether this increase in width of pulley and belt will change this very much I do not know but, we estimate that even with the wider pulley and wider belt the linestart motor will still be cheaper than standard motors. They also have the advantage of decreasing maintenance costs considerably and eliminating a lot of grief and trouble.

This not only means wider belts for motor drives but also means that the high starting torques are such that care must be taken not to transmit shocks to the driven machine. With some machines this would be very harmful. All of which indicates that a number of motors now direct connected or equipped with chains will be better off with belt drives when the motors are changed to linestart motors.

## GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,  
SEED CORN,  
BEANS,  
PEAS, ETC.**

## ROTARY DRIERS

for

**MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING  
PACKAGE  
GOODS, ETC., AND  
GRANULAR PRODUCTS  
OF ALL KINDS.**

*We would be pleased to  
correspond with you.*

## ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division G. L. M. Corp.

822 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago  
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Handling rate schedules at Rotterdam** have been revised as follows: For shipments of wheat and corn in bulk destined for Holland, 19c per hundred kilos; barley, 24c; oats and linseed, 26c. For shipments of wheat for trans-shipment in bulk, 20c; in sacks, 24c; corn in bulk, 20c; barley, oats and linseed in bulk, 24c. The reduction on corn, especially that destined for Holland, will mean a saving for consignees of about 20%. The new tariffs compete with Amsterdam.

### Across the Line Motor Switch.

Small motors can be thrown directly across the line with complete protection to motor and operator by using a new magnetic switch, CR-7006-D-30, superseding the General Electric Co's D-4.

The enclosing case is of the drawn-shell type in which plenty of room is provided for wiring. The reset button for the overload relays extends thru a hole thru the cover, allowing its use without removing the cover.

The changes include the use of a moulded shaft which will not stick in the bearings, thermal overload relays with interchangeable heater units, silver contacts on the holding interlock, and E frame magnet which requires a minimum of power to operate it, and restricted type blowouts.

The horse power ratings at various voltages for the standard squirrel-cage type of motor are as follows: 110 volts, 7½ h.p.; 220 volts, 15 h.p.; and 440/600 volts, 15 h.p. For straight starting duty where no jogging is encountered, the 15 h.p. rating on 440/600 volts can be increased to 20 h.p.



## Supply Trade

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The Evansville Bag Co. has filed notice of preliminary dissolution with the secretary of state at Indianapolis.

SUCCESS in the business battle of today goes to him who reaches the most buyers—gets the quickest turnover—makes the most of his capital.

CHICAGO, ILL.—R. H. Bacon, for the last five years connected with the Diesel engine department of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., has been appointed publicity director to succeed S. T. Scofield, resigned.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric Co. sales billed for the first six months of 1929, announced by Pres. Gerard Swope, amounted to \$194,353,307.99, compared with \$158,015,221.41 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 23 per cent. Profit available for dividends on common stock for the first six months of 1929 was \$30,740,768.02 compared with \$24,388,002.58 for the same six months last year. Orders received during the first six months of 1929 amounted to \$220,164,456 compared with \$170,357,797 during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 30 per cent. For the second quarter the orders received were \$119,351,248 compared with \$90,431,957 for the corresponding quarter last year, an increase of 32 per cent.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Harold S. Falk, vice president and works manager of the Falk Corp., has been appointed chairman of the Com'ite on Industrial Education of the National Metal Trades Ass'n. The ass'n has been extremely active for many years in educational activity and this has become one of the most important phases of its work. During the last seven years Mr. Falk has been chairman of the Apprenticeship Com'ite of the Mil-

waukee branch of the National Metal Trades Ass'n and under his direction the number of apprentices in the Milwaukee district has grown from 460 to well over 1000 in that time. Mr. Falk is also a member of the Com'ite on Education and Training for the Industries of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The following have recently installed Jay-Bee Hammer Mills; Ed Feller, Cissna Park, Ill.; Mills & Black, Lake Mills, Wis.; Ford Garrett, Owensville, Ind.; Charleston Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va.; Wm. Meewes, New Liberty, Ia.; Bonneyville Mills, Bristol, Ind.; LaFayette Elevator, LaFayette, Col.; Greenbush Mfg. Co., Greenbush, Wis.; Chesaning Mfg. Co., Chesaning, Mich.; H. A. Allman, Wheaton, Mo.; Culver Farmers Co-Op., Athens, Ill.; Macon Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Burt Grain Co., Galt, Ia.; Cook & Brown, Oshkosh, Wis.; Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O.; Rock Creek Jersey Dairy, Greensboro, N. C.; Blair Mfg. Co., Blair, Neb.; Wenger Bros., Sabetha, Kan.; Fitzgerald, Hall & Sims, Atlanta, Ga.; Farmers Grain Co., Story City, Ia.; Brown Co., Bell Grade, Fla.; Kendrick & Pugh Gr., Vermillion, Ill.; J. S. Williams, Woodland, Ill.; Plymouth Mfg. Co., Le Mars, Ia.; Warner Lamb Lbr. Co., Rapid City, S. D.; Frankfort Pendering Co., Frankfort, Ind.; J. G. De Busk, Glade Springs, Va.; Commerce Mfg. & Elev. Co., Wichita, Kan.; J. T. Raine, Fairview, Pa.; J. A. Maas & Ed. Holzhtutler, Watertown, Wis.; Rock Co. Mfg. Co., Beloit, Wis.; Roberts Fuel & Feed Co., Loveland, O.

Rice Export Corporation has filed papers to engage in the exporting of rice, rice products and rice by-products. Its headquarters are at Lake Charles, La., and the officers are: Pres., Frank A. Godchaux; vice pres., J. A. Foster; treas., J. E. Broussard, and sec'y, D. R. Bertaut. Under the Webb-Pomerene law it will be exempt from the federal anti-trust act.

## Burlap Consumption Greatly Increased.

Geo. Billups of Mente & Co. calls attention to the greatly increased consumption of burlaps.

North America's imports from Calcutta have increased from a monthly average of 81 million yards during the years of 1920-23 to 88 million during 1924-28. Our imports from the continent of Europe and the United Kingdom have grown from a monthly average of 8½ million in 1922 to 13¼ million last year.

South American imports have grown from a yearly average of 179¼ million in the years 1920-23 to 307½ million in the years 1924-28, inclusive, and in fact in the year 1928 they took the staggering amount of 381¼ million. North and South America together during 1928 imported from Calcutta 1,449 million yards.

The weak spot in production, however, is the reaction of the Indian labor to the increased working hours, and the probability of the actual production being materially curtailed by strikes. The 60-hour week went into effect July 1 and three mills went on strike.

The strikers have since gone back to work pending further negotiations, but this disturbance has caused additional advances, and we are advised by direct Calcutta cables that there may be further outbreaks. Whether the troubles will then be settled, or will develop into more serious strikes, it is impossible to say.

What must be borne in mind is that if the labor troubles are not quickly settled the market must materially advance.

Moisture testing with electrical apparatus was explained in theory and demonstrated by Dr. Eli Franklin Burton before a session of the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission.

# A REAL HESS DRIER AND NO BOILER REQUIRED

## Hess Direct Heat Driers

Simple To Install  
Simple To Operate

## Automatic Temperature Regulation

Also

## Hess Steam Heat Driers

*Let us plan a grain drying plant for you.*

## HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company

I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha, Nebr.



# Field Seeds

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Tobin Seed Co. has established itself in new and roomier quarters here.

VARIETY trials at the New Jersey station led to recommendation of Kanota oats and Alpha barley for that state.

TERRY, MONT.—Great Plains Seed Co. has been organized by Terry and Miles City men with a capital stock of \$50,000.

CORN YIELD was reduced in almost exactly the same ratio as the reduction in stand at experiments at the North Dakota Station.

ELECTRIC refrigerating units are in use in Manhattan, Kan., and Bloomington, Ill., to assist in breeding tests of winter-hardy corn.

FINLAND has ordered a general inspection of all rye stocks in the country as a first step in a determined drive to improve quality of rye used for seed.

BISMARCK, N. D.—E. M. Gellig, Moorhead, Minn., has been named state seed commissioner to succeed Dean H. L. Bolley of the state agricultural college.

GRAFTON, N. D.—The Grafton Seed Co. will move its store and office to larger quarters in the La Marre building which it also has been using as a warehouse.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—The Eighth Annual Colorado Pure Seed Show and Autumn Exposition will be held Nov. 16-24 in the municipal auditorium here.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Mrs. Clarence K. Jones, wife of the former sec'y of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, died July 13. The couple was married 26 years ago.

ABERDEEN, IDAHO.—Idaho Seed & Products Co., organized by P. F. Funk, A. Hansen, Jr., and George J. Lechleiter, is operating the Gohman warehouse properties.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. G. Peppard Seed Co. has moved its general offices into the new concrete addition, erection of which was reported in previous issues of the Journal.

KEOKUK, IA.—Scott Seed Co., New Albany, Ind., has purchased the O. A. Talbott seed business and will operate it as the Northwestern Seed Co., with D. P. Campbell in charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—California Seed Council, representing all agencies interested in better seed, has been organized to co-ordinate the efforts of the various groups at work in the state.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marshall H. Duryea will be chairman of the New York Produce Exchange seed com'te for the year and the other members are Ernest Wehncke and O. W. F. Randolph.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.—Paul Thompson has purchased the interest of Clifford L. Walters in the seed, feed and farm supply business of Walters Bros. and the firm name becomes Walters & Thompson.

KENTLAND, IND.—Howard Haskell, Valparaiso, Ind., has purchased an interest in the Ainsworth-Boone Seed Co. which has just completed a new 4-story seed corn warehouse. The new warehouse was described in a recent issue of the Journal.

WARREN, MINN.—Pioneer Land & Loan Co. has purchased the elevator at Steiner (Thief River Falls post office) and will move it here for use in its seed business. The plant has a capacity of 20,000 bus. The distance is about 25 miles.

SUMMER seedings of alfalfa and clover in stubble on light sandy soil succeeded during four successive years at Grayling, Mich. The stubble protects from blowing sand, takes no moisture, tends to decrease evaporation and holds a snow cover.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.—Bitsche Seed & Floral Co. has been dissolved, Henry Ross taking over the interest of E. I. Bitsche in the florist seed and feed business and Mr. Bitsche retaining the nursery and greenhouse. The new seed house will be known as Quality Seed House.

IOWA seedsmen elected A. M. Eldridge, Shenandoah, Ia., pres. of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n at the annual convention. Other officers are: Vice pres., F. A. Field, Des Moines; sec'y, Henry J. Kling, Cedar Rapids; treas., J. T. Hofler, Nora Springs, and director, L. G. Wertz, Sioux City.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—California grown wheat, barley, oats and rye are exempt from germination labeling provisions of the state seed law by an amendment just effective. Dealers will be able to make the purity tests with approximate accuracy. The change will eliminate delay in waiting for the germination test.

## Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for May, compared with May, 1928, and the five months ending with May, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in pounds, as follows:

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	May 1929	May 1928	May 1929	May 1928
Alfalfa .....	317,895	21,800	6,407	24,861
Red clover .....	1,590	134,307	100	144,906
Alsike .....	54,151	18,410	13,258	4,082
Crimson clover .....	521,973	448,940	594,900	460,886
Other clover .....	268,120	435,916	144,190	182,469
Vetch .....	300	833,663	64,162	140,019
	270,486	4,837,720	320,923	277,721
	4,735,317	74,952	272,521	239,145
	5,001,723	1,933,939	7,533,413	1,697,148
	1,494,941			

\*None.

FREDONIA, N. Y.—Turning over a large portion of his stock holdings to veteran employees, George Ostrander, head of the Fredonia Seed Co., has retired. George B. Weaver, former manager, is now pres. of the company which in addition to seeds, does a large feed and flour business. Mr. Ostrander retains a financial interest.

GALVA, ILL.—Morgan Bros. will continue as a seed company despite the sudden death of J. W. Morgan. The brother and sons of the decedent were working in close co-operation with him even in his experiments and the other members of the firm will continue them. Meryl S., Norris G., and John T. Morgan and Russell Sandquist will continue the business.

COPPER OXALATE dust used at the rate of 2 oz. per bus. gave perfect control of wheat smut in experiments at Washington State college. Three different copper carbonate compounds containing from 18 to 20% of metallic copper gave practically as good results as pure copper carbonate. The station reports that neither formaldehyde dust nor iodine dust gave satisfactory control.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Minnesota farmers seeking field seed certification have doubled in number this year, reports R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at the University farm. Certification is carried on by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n and more than 600 farmers have made application for certificates thus far. Small grain certification involves a field and bin or laboratory inspections.

WOOSTER, O.—Seedsmen will hold their first statewide meeting at the Experiment Station here August 1. Inspection of the various experiments relating to seeds and addresses will make up the program. J. H. Gourley and J. B. Park of the Ohio school staffs, will tell how the school's work can help the seedsmen and E. C. Cotton, chief of the state bureau of plant industry, will explain the new Ohio seed law. G. C. Elder of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will tell of seed verification service and V. N. Boswell, also of the U. S. department will speak on standardization of vegetable varieties. H. Trimble McCullough, pres. of the Farm Seed Ass'n, will speak from the standpoint of the trade.

## Seed Inspection in Indiana.

Seed samples during 1928 was of better quality than that of previous years, says the inspection report of H. R. Kraybill, state seed commissioner of Indiana, published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue university.

The report contains the results of inspections of agricultural seeds for the periods from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928. The inspectors visited seed dealers in all sections of the state and collected 1,208 official samples of seed. Complete analyses of these samples were made and in addition 1,714 free test samples were analyzed.

During the period of the report \$509 in refunds were paid by the seedsmen to the consumer.

Proper use of the report, says the commissioner, will enable purchasers to discriminate between seedsmen who handle good seed and those who handle poor seed. The tables on Standing of Seed Distributors and the results of tests on official samples are given as guides.

Corn oil for mechanical lubrication and made by the Corn Products Refining Co., New York, will be branded Mazola. The company has filed a trademark to protect such a product.

Further governmental activity in the Uruguayan wheat situation proposes the purchase by the government of 3,647,000 bus. from the 1928-29 harvest. The project also provides for a premium on the export of flour. The government there has been active in storage affairs and attempting in other ways to influence wheat prices. Any political meddling with economic laws is sure to prove disappointing.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

#### BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

KeHogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

#### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

#### LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

Teweles Seed Co., L., field and grass seeds.

#### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

#### ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchell Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.

Wangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.



## Damages for Sale of Common as Rosen Rye.

J. E. Parrish, a farmer engaged in fattening sheep, has been granted a new trial of his suit against W. A. Kotthoff, who operates a feed and seed store in Jefferson, Ore., for damages growing out of the sale of seed rye.

Plaintiff, desiring to purchase a quantity of Rosen rye to sow for pasturage purposes, went to defendant's store and informed defendant of the purpose for which he was ordering it. He was informed by defendant that he did not have it in stock but would obtain it for him. Thereupon, on plaintiff's offer to purchase the same, defendant ordered the quantity desired by plaintiff from the Portland Seed Co. of Portland, Ore., and, upon its receipt, sold and delivered the same in sacks to plaintiff, who sowed the same upon rented premises after preparing the land for sowing. At the time of sale and delivery, both plaintiff and defendant believed that the seed was Rosen rye, and the mistake was not discovered until after the crop had partially matured, when it was found that the seed sown was common rye and not Rosen rye. As soon as plaintiff ascertained that fact, he gave notice thereof to defendant, and shortly thereafter commenced this action, seeking to recover as special damages the amounts paid as rental for the land, the cost of the seed, and the expense of preparing the land for sowing and as general damages the loss resulting to plaintiff's sheep from not having sufficient and proper pasturage for feeding and fattening them.

Rosen rye which, when sowed, forms stools, and is much more valuable for pasturage purposes than common rye, which grows only with a single stalk. The testimony tends to show that the difference between the seed grown from Rosen rye and that grown from other varieties of rye can be determined only by experts.

The Supreme Court of Oregon, in its decision of Mar. 5, 1929, said: Rosen rye is a well-known article of trade, and it was wholly immaterial in selling it, so far as defendant's liability is concerned, whether he knew at the time of the sale that the article sold was or was not Rosen rye. Having undertaken to sell plaintiff Rosen rye, defendant's obligation could not be performed without furnishing rye which answered that description. Without plaintiff's consent, defendant could no more substitute another kind of rye for Rosen rye than he could substitute barley or some other kind of grain for rye. He was bound to furnish Rosen rye for that was one of the terms of his contract. In accepting the goods tendered as fulfillment of the contract, plaintiff not being able to determine from an inspection that the seed was not of the kind ordered, relied and had a right to rely upon the description of the goods ordered. —274 Pac. Rep. 1108.

An equipment cost of \$3.53 for combines and tractors for each acre of wheat is shown in the assessors' reports for Harper county, Kansas. Seven hundred and fifty-one combines are valued at \$428,797 and 918 tractors at \$435,067 for 244,338 acres of wheat.

Depression in the international grain market has caused the Italian government to raise the tariff on wheat as from 11 to 14 gold lire with a like increase on wheat products. The action contemplates protection of the Italian domestic price and may be followed by measures to control bread prices.

## Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**INVALID LIMITATION IN OCEAN B/L.**—Stipulation in ocean steamship B/L that carrier shall be discharged from all liability in respect of loss or damage unless suit is brought within one year after delivery of the goods or date when goods should have been delivered held invalid as prescribing an unreasonably short period of limitation.—*Sapinkopf v. Cunard S.S. Co. Supreme Court of New York.* 235 N. Y. Supp. 89.

**LANDLORD'S WAIVER** of lien on crops in favor of bank financing tenants held not available to tenants and surety on their bond to any landlord value of cotton, released to them by compress company, if landlord were adjudged a lien thereon; such defense being peculiarly that of bank, as to which landlord's suit for rent and accounting was dismissed.—*Burke v. International Life Ins. Co. Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 17 S. W. (2d) 314.

**FIRE SET BY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE**—In action against railroad for negligently causing destruction of property by fire from engine, admission of testimony that six weeks after the fire the same locomotive was engaged in switching in that locality and set fire, burning of grass, held error, since introduction of such testimony constituted attempt to base an inference on an inference.—*Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. v. R. L. Cooper Lumber Co. Supreme Court of Alabama.* 122 South 661.

**INVALID PROFIT REGULATIONS OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.**—Dealer in wool signing agreement to operate subject to rules adopted by War Industries Board, on his acceptance of permit from Board, did not thereby enter into express contract with government to abide by regulations which Board had no legal right to make. Right to pursue legitimate business, not dependent on government favor or special privileges, cannot be conditioned on unconstitutional exactions, even in time of war. Regulation of War Industries Board, by which excess profits of wool dealers operating under permit from Board were taken to be kept as separate fund and distributed by mere acts of favor, were invalid.—*United States v. Ransom E. Smith, wool dealer. U. S. District Court, Massachusetts.* 32 Fed. (2d) 901.

**RATE IS THAT IN EFFECT WHEN LOADED.**—Carrier receiving shipment June 2 under substitute B/L changing destination of shipment was entitled to recover freight charges at higher May rate, where original B/L was issued May 31, notwithstanding shipment under original B/L would have been on another company's line, since all matters of reconignment of merchandise must be based on original B/L, and contract of shipment is complete when B/L is executed and delivered. Freight rate existing when B/L is issued by carrier governs amount to be charged, notwithstanding agreement between carrier and shipper that goods are to be shipped at later date when lower freight rate is in effect; any such agreement being invalid as discrimination violating Interstate Commerce Act (49 USCA § 1 et seq.) and Public Service Commission Law.—*Rutland R. Co. v. Doud. Franklin County Court, New York.* 235 N. Y. Supp. 160.

**CHATTEL MORTGAGE V. LANDLORDS' LIEN.**—Chattel mortgagee of crop of tenant under crop-sharing agreement with landlord, on tenant's abandonment of lease and landlord's harvesting and marketing of crop under agreement with chattel mortgagee, was entitled to no greater share of crop, as against landlord, than tenant would have received had

he gone on caring for crop and harvested it himself. Where, after chattel mortgagee of tenant's beet crop obtained order restraining landlord from interfering with mortgagee's harvesting beets after tenant's abandonment of premises, it was agreed that landlord should harvest and market crop for benefit of whoever was ultimately found entitled to proceeds, which should be deposited in court to await final determination of matter, landlord's taking possession and harvesting of crop and delivery thereof to purchaser under tenant's contract and directions to purchaser to deliver check therefor to clerk of court held not taking in defiance of chattel mortgagee's right so as to constitute conversion.—*Labbitt v. Buns-ton. Supreme Court of Montana.* 277 Pac. 805.

### Repudiating Trade of Broker.

Enid Milling Co., Enid, Okla., plaintiff, v. Continental Export Co., St. Louis, Mo., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 1 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of O. F. Bast, J. T. Buchanan and T. B. King.

An offer of \$1.39% from the Transit Grain & Commission Co., broker, was accepted by the Enid Milling Co. for 10,000 bus. wheat, at about the time that the Continental Export Co. reduced its bid one cent, and the latter claims that its wire reducing bid was delivered to the broker before latter had sent in broker's acceptance of purchase from the Enid Milling Co.

The broker and the plaintiff confirmed the trade in the regular way, but the controversy continued and a number of wires were exchanged, the plaintiff insisting it had sold the wheat and that it would fill sale and make shipment and notified the defendant accordingly. The defendant makes the statement that on July 6 it wired its broker, "Regret exceedingly New York will not accept ten thousand bushels two hard wheat from Enid Mill therefore we have no contract with Enid Mill and unable to accept wheat they might ship." This wire does not appear in the evidence, but there is no evidence to show that it was not transmitted to the plaintiff, but on July 9 the Continental Export Co. did wire the Enid Milling Company, "We are returning confirmation received from you and transit in this morning mail as we did not make this contract."

This was definite notice to the plaintiff and a plain statement that the defendant did not consider there was a contract in existence and was repudiating the contract if there was one.

The plaintiff shipped the wheat and did not sell it out until after the drafts had been turned down at Galveston. The wheat had arrived—most of it the last part of July, and the plaintiff is asking that its loss be established on the basis of what it received for the wheat on July 26.

This com'te finds that there was a contract in existence; that the Transit Grain & Commission Co., as agent for the Continental Export Co., did buy from the Enid Milling Co. 10,000 bus. No. 1 hard wheat at \$1.39%, and this trade should be held binding on the Continental Export Co. as principals.

This com'te also finds that the Enid Milling Co. did receive definite notice on July 9 that the defendant, the Continental Export Company, was not accepting the wheat or recognizing the contract, and while the Continental Export Co. did notify its agent on July 7, this was not a direct notice to the Enid Milling Co. and we feel that the Enid Milling Co. was justified in waiting until July 9, even tho this notice might have been given it by the Transit Grain & Commission Co., for it had every reason to expect that when the Continental Export Co. understood the circumstances it would acknowledge its responsibility for the purchase made by its broker; therefore, we, the com'te, find that it was the duty of the plaintiff to definitely determine its loss as of not later than the close of July 9, and, therefore, find for the plaintiff the market difference between the Chicago future close as of July 5 and the Chicago future close as of July 9, a sum of 6c a bushel and an additional 1c a bushel, the difference between the export bid basis July 5 and later bids of the same day, making a total of 7c a bushel on 10,000 bushels, or \$700.

The com'te finds, therefore, for the plaintiff in the sum of \$700 and assesses the costs of this case against the defendant.

## Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Brandt  
Aud. and Treas.  
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman  
General Counsel  
Chicago, Ill.



## Grain Carriers

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Higher water channels are making possible larger loads on boats from the Head of the Lakes to this point.

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**—Repair shops for cars costing \$1,000,000 will be erected by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific here.

**SUPERIOR, WIS.**—The steamer Ralph Budd which went ashore with a cargo of feed and flour, as reported in the Journal, has been released and brought here for repairs.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—The steamer Northton, owned by the Matthews Steamship Co. went aground at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with a cargo of 128,000 bus. of grain for Port Colborne.

**GRAIN SORGHUMS** stalks and heads, in bales or bundles are added to the hay tariffs in Railroad Commission circular No. 8024 which amends Commodity Tariff No. 2-D in Item 15, effective Aug. 1, 1929.

**PENNSYLVANIA** Railroad has ordered 4,000 steel box car bodies, each 40 ft. 6 in. long with a capacity of 100,000 lbs. Trucks will be provided by the road from equipment already at its disposal. Older and smaller cars will be retired.

**DULUTH, MINN.**—Request of the North-west Shippers Advisory Board for a grain com'ite of the Duluth-Superior terminal has caused the Duluth Board of Trade to nominate W. R. McCarthy, H. J. Atwood, H. A. Starkey, C. F. Haley and W. B. Joyce.

**LOADINGS** of grain and grain products for the week ended July 6 were 52,493 cars, an increase of 9,204 cars above the same week of 1928 and 16,220 cars above the corresponding week of 1927. The total for the week ended June 29 was 51,946.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**—Expansion of the Northwest Shippers Advisory board thru special com'ites to assist in handling the movement of the 1929 crop has been effected. The new groups include local terminal com'ites at Duluth, Minneapolis and Grand Forks and a general com'ite made up of representatives of the advisory board, local terminal com'ites, state railroads commissions of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota and operating executives of railroads serving the northwest.

**BALTIMORE, MD.**—Unloading speed records for Bay grain fell here July 13 when the Western Maryland Railway grain elevator at Port Covington unloaded 8,070 bu. of wheat by suction thru the marine legs in two hours. The cargo was from the power boat Edgar D. Williams and it took 15 hours to load it at the various country wharves where the boat gathered the load on the eastern shores of Maryland. Another record—the cargo was the largest single shipment of Bay grain ever received at Baltimore. J. A. Peterson is manager of the elevator.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**—Forty new barges for use on the Mississippi and tributary streams have been completed at Pittsburgh and are due here August 1. Each has a capacity of 1,000 tons on a six-foot draft and 2,000 tons on a nine-foot draft, the variable draft making it possible to use the barges on either the upper, or lower stream traffic. The cost of each is \$61,000 and the boats were built from the \$2,500,000 appropriated in the Denison bill and \$7,500,000 will be available for improvement of the Mississippi traffic between now and July 17, 1931. The Federal Barge Line handles a large portion of the grain export movement from St. Louis.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC** has applied for permission to construct a 24-mile branch line in eastern Montana. The line would extend from a connection with a new Northern Pacific branch line near Woodrow, Mont., northerly in

the direction of Bloomfield. The proposed construction lies in Dawson county. The proposal involves an expenditure of \$750,000 but would open up a productive agricultural country not served adequately by rail at the present time, the petition states. In June, 1928, the Northern Pacific completed a 62-mile branch line in the Redwater Valley from Glendive to Brockway which gave transportation to 1,000,000 acres of agricultural land and the newly proposed line is to be an extension of that development.

### A Broomcorn Center.

Broomcorn valued at more than \$250,000 was shipped last year from the station at Kendall, Kan., at the Hamilton, Kearny county line. Two hundred carloads were shipped from that place which has a population of 50. Con Krotz netted \$4,500 on 50 acres but that was unusual according to J. T. Cole, broomcorn buyer, who holds that crop to be the surest one as one rain generally will make it.

Raising of broomcorn is not popular because of the harvest work which means cutting the corn by hand, seeding it and baling it. This requires large crews and farmers in that territory have become accustomed to doing their work with one or two extra men.

Broomcorn is not listed on commodity markets and sells from \$60 to \$300 a ton dependent upon the desire of the manufacturer.

**Wheat bread**, which to many nations is a luxury, has held a place of lesser importance in the diet of American people since the World War. Consumption of corn for human food has decreased also, particularly under the influence of a rising standard of living in the South, where the use of wheat flour and other food by both negroes and whites has increased.

**HEAT DAMAGE** is again made an important factor in grading by the federal authorities and Dallas dealers have made a vigorous protest. This condition will have to be watched by grain buyers, especially when they have reason to believe the growers put the wheat while damp into bins on the farm. Such wheat will come out of the bins badly damaged by heating.

### Insurance Notes.

**COB DISPOSAL** is best handled by a good burner which will handle the cobs as fast as they are delivered from the cleaner, without sparks and smoke. If they are to be stored for fuel purposes, the house should conform to certain standards, especially if it adjoins a steam power house. Cobs piled on ground outside may cause a penalty in insurance rate.

**MAGNETIC SEPARATION** ahead of all grinders and mills is essential if the danger of tramp iron is to be avoided. Tramp iron will damage and may destroy your mill; it may cause a fire or explosion that might wreck the plant and cause personal injury; if it gets into the ground feed, it may kill a valuable animal. Magnetic separators are standard equipment on many mills; they can be obtained in various types for any mill.

**SMOKE TESTS** to detect the presence of cracks or other openings in flues are in order for the elevator operator who wants to keep a disastrous fire from putting him out of business. A simple smoke test is to build a smudge fire in the furnace or boiler connected with the flue, and when the smoke is flowing freely, close the chimney tightly at the top. Escape of smoke thru the chimney walls or into other flues indicates defects that should be corrected. To ascertain if old chimneys need rebuilding, climb to the top and look down inside. If the mortar has fallen from between the bricks on the inside, it will soon do so all the way thru the wall. Take a sharp instrument such as an ice pick and try to push it thru the mortar; if you can do so, rebuild at once.

### I. C. C. Activities.

**In No. 21282**, Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. vs. Southern Pacific, complainant asks for rehearing.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Hearing on the complaint of the Albert Dickinson Co. vs. the C. & N. W. Ry. on rates on sweet clover seed from producing points in the west has been indefinitely postponed.

**In finance Nos. 7704 and 7705**, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific asks authority to abandon a line of 5 miles from Eagle to Troy Center, Wis., and a line of 6.8 miles from Worthington to Farley, Ia.

**Seed rates** from Iowa points to Omaha, Neb., are attacked as unreasonable in a petition of the Nebraska Seed Co. before the I. C. C. asking that reasonable rates be established and reparations awarded on shipments that have moved.

**Winona, Minn.**—Northern Field Seeds Co. has attacked rates on clover and timothy seed from Lisbon, N. D., to Winona as unreasonable. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was named defendant before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**In No. 21610**, Olds & Whipple, Inc., vs. Norfolk Southern Railroad Co., the commission held rates on dry scrap fish in carloads from Morehead City, N. C., to East Hartford, Conn., to be unreasonable and reparation was awarded.

**The commission** has suspended until March 10, 1930, increases upon rates on grain transited at St. Louis, Mo., and reshipped to central and eastern states. The roads proposed the increases for Aug. 10. Hearings will be scheduled.

**Wichita Falls, Tex.**, will enjoy regular freight and passenger service connecting with the main line of the Rock Island if the plea of Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, before the I. C. C. for trackage rights between Wichita Falls and Waurika, Okla., is granted.

**Reduction** of the 40,000 lb. minimum to one of 30,000 lbs. on mixed carloads of seeds in Western Trunk Line territory has been asked of the I. C. C. by seed interests. Rates cover sorghum, kafir corn, Sudan and cane when moving to, from or between points in the territory.

**In No. 21529**, Chicago Board of Trade v. Santa Fe et al., the examiner has recommended dismissal on a finding that the demurrage rule and reconsignment charge on grain and related commodities held on track in the Chicago district for inspection, reinspection or appeal are not unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory or unduly prejudicial.

**In No. 21704**, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., vs. C. B. & Q., examiner recommends reparation of \$44.22 with interest and waiver of collection of undercharge of \$23.62, on finding that rate of 78.5 cents on wheat from Eckley, Colo., to West Willow, Pa., transited at Kansas City, Kan., was unreasonable in the past to the extent that the rate from Chicago, Ill., to West Willow exceeded 24.5 cents.

**Mechanical harvesting** of cotton was accomplished at a saving of \$10 per bale but a discount of a like amount for small particles of leaves and poor fibre makes such harvesting impractical if other help is available. The test is reported by D. L. Jones, W. M. Hurst and D. Scoates in Texas Station Circular No. 52.

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Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

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# Feedstuffs

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—S. Alfred Seeley's feed mill burned.

**MILLWOOD, COLO.**—The Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. has its local plant at work on the present crop.

**HOLLY, COLO.**—Holly Alfalfa Products Co. has its recently conditioned mill grinding the season's crop.

**McKENZIE, TENN.**—International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis and Memphis, has established a branch here.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has an expansion program for its plant here under consideration.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**—Feed King Corp. has been incorporated by George Neis, George Schrethe and Andrus Kidder.

**COD-LIVER** oil was found the most efficient and practical equivalent to direct sunlight in tests on poultry conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station.

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.**—Hardeman-King Co., feed manufacturer, is building a large concrete and corrugated iron hay barn for one of its plants here.

**GRANADA, COLO.**—The new Granada mill of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. will be in operation for the present crop. Work also is progressing on the large meal and hay sheds.

**FREMONT, NEB.**—The Frederickson Feed Mill has been bot by O. W. Rechsteiner of Cleveland, who operates several small mills in Ohio.

**DENVER, COLO.**—Colorado has a feedstuff law as a result of the last legislative session. Tags are required and a registration fee of \$2 for each brand is charged as well as a 10c per ton inspection tax.

**DES MOINES, IA.**—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., have acquired the Ankeney Linseed Mfg. Co. here to take possession Aug. 1. The late R. P. Bolton was pres. of the Ankeney plant.

**MT. VERNON, IND.**—The Posey Seed & Feed Co. has opened for business under the management of Edward Winterheimer, who for 6 years was associated with the McCarty Seed Co., of Evansville.—W. B. C.

**ROBERTA, COLO.**—The local alfalfa meal plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. is operating and from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of hay are expected to be handled this season, according to C. H. Hart, superintendent.

**EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.**—Fire destroyed the fully stocked warehouse of the Ralston Purina Co. here July 9 with a loss of between \$75,000 and \$100,000 but the mill plant was saved. Insurance fully covers the loss.—P. J. B.

**JANESVILLE, WIS.**—R. R. Farley has withdrawn from the Graham & Farley Feed Co. to incorporate, with H. H. Green and C. V. Ford, the Green-Farley Co. which will enter the wholesale feed, grain, hay and fertilizer business.

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.**—Cottonseed Products Ass'n has been formed by the merger of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Ass'n and the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Ass'n. The new body embraces practically the entire industry in the south.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**—Floyd E. Finch, operator of Finch Products Co., distributors of poultry fattening feed since 1924, has consolidated with the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co. to be sales manager of the concern. Finch brands will be continued.

**TOLEDO, O.**—Kasco Mills, Inc., held its first annual sales convention July 19 and 20 at the Waldorf hotel. The program in addition to business meetings included an inspection of the mill, banquet, races, luncheons, golf and special features for the ladies.

**SWAYZEE, IND.**—The new elevator and feed mills of the Swayzee Grain Co. are in operation. New equipment includes a Gruendler Hammer Mill and a LePage corn cracker. The company carries a large variety of feeds in addition to doing custom grinding.

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.**—Frank Kammerdiner, formerly connected with the Garrison Milling Co. here has established his own business incorporated as Alfalfa Products Co. and will operate an alfalfa plant, make molasses feeds and do a wholesale business in hay.

**ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.**—Ralston Purina Co. has purchased the capital stock of Caledonia Mills and tho the new owners probably will continue to operate the plant the acquisition, it is understood, was effected to secure a good distributing point for this territory.

**FISH MEAL** and peanut meal as a combination protein supplement for pigs brought a daily gain of 1.75 lbs. per head at a cost of 7.5c per pound of gain while those on a combination of fish meal and soy bean meal gained at the rate of 1.59 lbs. per head daily at a cost of 8c per pound of gain.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**—Deliveries on millfeed futures on the Merchants' Exchange must comply with the Missouri feed laws if the feed subsequently is exposed for sale but are not subject to the state laws if the contract delivery is made directly to mixed feed manufacturers or delivered in East St. Louis, Ill.

**NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.**—J. K. Davidson, C. A. Davidson and J. W. Northcutt, operators of North Kansas City Alfalfa Mills, will have the first unit of their new plant in operation August 1 grinding new crop hay at the rate of 18 tons of meal per hour. The plant cost approximately \$50,000.

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**—Unity Mill Service Co. has been incorporated for \$100,000 by H. B. Smith, J. R. McNamara, H. W. Vinton, W. H. Cunningham and C. Wells, to operate a chain of feed stores in Minnesota. The first store has opened at Faribault and one is under construction at Grand Rapids.

**TAGGING REGULATIONS** of West Virginia as altered in the new feed law require that tags must bear the amount or per cent of each ingredient. The manufacturer must obtain a certificate of registration issued for a fee of \$5 annually. Adulterations are prohibited and a fine not to exceed \$100 is provided for the first offense.

**MINNESOTA** led in May millfeed production, producing 70,265 tons of the 371,067 tons produced in the United States, reports the Department of Commerce. Kansas was next with 59,148 tons and next in order came New York, 44,316; Missouri, 35,439; Texas, 15,304; Washington, 13,024; Illinois, 12,470; Oklahoma, 11,460; Indiana, 10,768; Nebraska, 10,203; and Ohio, 10,175.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Another reinforced concrete building is to be added to the new main plant, now under construction, of the Producers' Warehouse & Elevator Co., Inc. The contracts have been awarded. The newest building will be used as a boiler house and drying and cleaning room. The new plant provides facilities for the manufacture of scratch, mash and dairy feeds, as previously reported in the Journal.

**POULTRY** lines are showing interest in the Fourth World's Poultry Congress to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, July 22-30, 1930. Hundreds of United States poultry leaders are planning to attend and dozens of American manufacturers will be represented in the commercial exhibits. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is preparing a special exhibit.

**SOY BEAN MEAL** and herring meal were found about equal in value in quantity consumed for butterfat and milk in tests at the Washington State station. The herring meal had a moisture content of 5.44%, kept without becoming rancid, did not possess a strong odor and the cows ate it with apparent relish. No off flavors were noticed in the milk.

**DALLAS, TEX.**—G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, O., has purchased the Dal-Tex Grain Co. and the new owners will manufacture the Conkey products here. The plant's elevator capacity of 100,000 bus. and warehouse capacity of 100 carloads of feed will be doubled and other improvements made. Tony Brignardello, pres. of the Dal-Tex Co., announced that the new owners would use cotton sacks in consideration of the cotton industry of Texas. The company has mills in Cleveland and Toledo, O., Portland, Ore., and Nebraska City, Neb.

## FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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Grain Department  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

## "Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED  
19th Edition

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

**Grain Dealers Journal**  
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



**ALFALFA MOLASSES** meal and alfalfa hay were compared in tests at the University of Arizona Experiment Station and the meal when fed with the grain ration produced an average of 24.5 lbs. of milk per head daily and the hay and grain ration 22.8 lbs. The meal was more palatable and was cleaned up at each feeding. Body weight was better maintained on the meal.

**WINNIPEG, MAN.**—We are equipped with machinery to turn out chopped feeds of all kinds and are making a specialty of sacked oats, selling under our own brand names of Victoria and Crescent oats. We are also working into the feed business on a standard brand basis and find that the market for this type of produce is very good. McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., J. M. McCabe.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**—Advertising on the side of a feedstuffs tag which gives the ingredients is prohibited and advertising appearing on the reverse side of the tag must be approved by the state board of public health under an amendment to the feedingstuffs act. The names of the ingredients, on the label side of the tag, must appear in the approximate order in which they predominate.

**SPRINGFIELD, MO.**—Missouri Farmers Ass'n has purchased the Queen City Mill here and will convert it into a feed plant. The mill was owned by the Meyer Milling Co. which owns another mill here and which reserved some of the machinery to be used in an addition to its flour mill. The ass'n had announced that plans had been completed for a large feed mill and the effect of the mill purchase upon these plans is not known.

**SUPPLEMENT** influences upon the production, hatchability and fertility of eggs were made the study in tests at the Arkansas Station, Fayetteville. Four per cent of bone meal and 1% of salt added to one lot fed the basal ration showed a fertility percentage of 93.05, the highest of the six lots while sunshine thru a branded glass was second with 84.3% and the lot fed alfalfa meal to replace 10% of the mash was third with a percentage of 80.1. But the lot given sunshine without any food supplement was low in production. The tests studied the influences of mineral, cod liver oil, alfalfa leaf meal, sprouted oats and sunshine as supplements.

**WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Screenings prices originate at Minneapolis where there is a demand for them and the price is transmitted back to Fort William where it naturally governs the quotation here, Harry Sellers, dean of elevator operators at the Head of the Lakes, told the Royal Grain Commission. The bulk of the screenings from Fort William terminal elevators is bot by the Superior Feed Co. at Minneapolis, it was said. G. Sellers maintained that the handling of screenings does involve speculation. There is competition and agents must meet competitive prices, he stated. "We were forced to dump \$100,000 worth of screenings in Lake Superior once," he said. Commissioner Stoneman remarked that in the same year Canada had a huge surplus and the price of wheat fell to \$1.05 a bu.

**CARMEL, IND.**—We have formed the Foster-Kendall Co., successors to C. Y. Foster & Son, at the same time taking over the local elevator formerly owned by the Farmers Elevator Co. M. E. Kendall, formerly of the Kendall-Goodrich Co., Westfield, Ind., is a stockholder and manager of the elevator. We are remodeling the elevator plant from top to bottom, building a new warehouse and office 25x56 feet, installing new grinders, feed mixers, corn cracking equipment, in short, doing everything possible to give us an up-to-date feed plant. It is our intention to do a general grain business, together with the manufacture of poultry and dairy feeds. We have combined the elevator with our wholesale seed business, and feel that we shall be able to add greatly to our volume of business without adding much to our overhead.—Foster-Kendall Co., D. S. Foster.

**PARIS, ILL.**—Miesenhelder Bros., Palestine, Ill., have acquired the flour and feed business of J. B. O'Hare here, giving the purchaser seven stores in Illinois and Indiana, including the mill at Palestine. In addition to nationally distributed feeds and flour the store will carry their own brands of the new owners. More stores are to be added to the chain.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**—The membership of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange unanimously appropriated \$5,000 to be used in advertising and publicity to show advantages of futures trading in millfeed. A meeting of members interested in the feed futures heard several suggestions for arousing interest among millers, feed manufacturers, dealers and others.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**—J. T. Sexton, for several years a partner in the Valley Brokerage Co., here and head of the feed department of that company, has withdrawn to enter business for himself under the name of J. T. Sexton Co. The new company plans to do a brokerage business in feedstuffs. H. B. Watson, of the feed department of the Valley company is going with Mr. Sexton. The principals term themselves "Feed Specialists." Mr. Sexton is well known in the feed trade, having at times been associated with manufacturers.

**SPRINGFIELD, MINN.**—Springfield Milling Co. is building a two-story, 43x70 feed grinding and mixing plant on the site of an elevator which burned two years ago. After considerable experimenting and proving of its formulas the company has decided to manufacture cattle, poultry and hog feed and distribute it thru its field agents in the central and New England states. V. H. Dani, stock nutrition specialist, is in charge of the feed department. The company will buy products not available locally in car lots and is providing ample storage. Custom grinding and mixing also are provided for.

**THE WONDERS** of science continue. Experiments are now being conducted with storage of butter in the springtime of the year when dairy cattle are on fresh pasture and their butter fat is filled with the vitamins, particularly Vitamin D, that are missing later in the season when the pastures become dry. The purpose is to preserve the vitamin content of the butter, which may then be sold in the winter time at a premium. The next step is in the feeding field where experiments are being made with cod liver oil by subjecting it to sunlight so that it may absorb and hold more of the health giving vitamins which are a consequence of the sun's rays.

**TWENTY PARTS** of soy bean oil meal supplemented with 4% of steamed bone meal and 1% of salt to supply minerals replaced 20 parts of meat scraps in the ration of young chicks in tests conducted by L. E. Card of the Illinois Experiment Station. It was found that when 4% of bone meal was added to a ration containing 20% of scrap meat the chicks did not grow regularly and developed symptoms similar to rickets but this condition almost disappeared if the bone meal was removed by the time the chicks were 4 weeks old. Chicks receiving 10% of steamed bone meal weighed 235 gm. at 8 weeks of age as compared with 429 gm. for chicks receiving only 2 per cent.

**MADISON, O.**—Lake Erie Milling Co. has been formed thru the merger of five Ohio feed mills and retail feed distributing companies in Ohio. The company has a capital of \$600,000 and takes in the Madison Milling Co., Madison; Kelley Feed & Grain Co., Ashtabula; Geneva Milling Co., Geneva; Victor Mills, Jefferson, and Nickel Plate Milling & Feed Co., Plainesville. M. Woodward, Madison, led the merger plan and is the general manager with headquarters here. C. B. Gladding of Geneva is pres. and H. C. Kelley, Ashtabula, is vice pres. Expansion for the mills and feed retail business is planned. The incorporators were C. B. Gladding, A. W. Chambers and W. T. James.

### Adulterations and Misbrandings.

**Deal Bros. Milling Co.**, Cumberland, Md., was charged with shipment of 32 bags of dairy feed seized at Rommey, W. Va., on a charge of misbranding. It was alleged that label statement of protein and fibre was false. When no claimant appeared the U. S. marshal was ordered to destroy the article.

**Black Rock Milling Corporation**, Black Rock, N. Y., appeared as claimant for 500 bags of cottonseed meal alleged to have been shipped by the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala., which were seized at Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of misbranding. The label read in part, "Guaranteed Analysis, Protein 43 Per Cent." The article was released under bond to be relabeled, if sold, as containing 41.4% protein.

**Ashcraft Wilkinson Co.**, Atlanta, Ga., appeared as claimant for 400 sacks of cottonseed meal seized at Buffalo, N. Y., and shipped, the government charged, by Southern Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala. The article was labeled in part, "Ashcraft Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga., Guaranteed Analysis Protein minimum 41 per cent." The article was released under bond to relabel, if sold, to show a protein content of 39.5%.

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## Plan and Equipment of Feed Stores.

In a study of 70 retail feed stores in New York state the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station found that there were 32 stores on railroad sidings which unloaded bulk feed from the car directly into a hopper. From the hopper the feed was conveyed to storage bins by means of a bucket-type elevator or a screw conveyor and elevator. Overhead portable elevators were used by three other stores on a track. Some of the stores used power shovels in the car, but most of them pushed bulk feed to the car door by hand shovels.

Some of the warehouses were too far from the track to use a screw conveyor, or were not permitted by the railroad to build one. In such cases, the feed either was sacked in the car or was hauled in bulk to the warehouse, where it was dumped or shoveled into a hopper and elevated to the storage bins.

Only four of the stores had hopper scales connected with the unloading elevator, for checking the weights of incoming bulk feed. These four hopper scales were not used frequently.

Most of the stores that were on a siding or were accessible to a siding by a permanent or a temporary platform, used hand trucks to unload cars of sacked feed. In a few cases four-wheeled platform trucks, carrying a half ton or more to a load, were used. In one store a portable conveyor carried the sacked feed from the car to a bag hoist in the warehouse. The hoist dropped the sacks on a continuous belt on which they could be carried the full length of the warehouse. There were two stores not

directly on a track which had rigged up overhead tracks with hanging carriers, to transfer feed from the car to the warehouse, and 22 stores that were not on or near a siding hauled their feed from the car to the warehouse by wagon or truck.

**WAREHOUSE EQUIPMENT.**—The average value of warehouse equipment used by 56 stores was \$2,499.45, and the range was from \$8.78 to \$15,552.80.

Feed elevators are desirable when bulk feed is handled. The relatively large investment in equipment required by these stores is illustrated by the fact that the average amount of net sales per dollar invested in warehouse equipment for 27 stores doing grinding was \$52.52, while for the 17 stores doing no grinding the figure was \$600.17.

Several stores were equipped with large automatic-dial platform scales for weighing out feed. Where such scales are used, weighing can be done more quickly and customers are able to see plainly the weight recorded. Fair allowance on bags can be made by adjusting a tare indicator.

There were 13 of the stores which had feed mixers. Of these, four were horizontal batch mixers, three were tumbling batch mixers, and two were home-made conveyors which carried the feed into elevators, dumped it over staggered boards within a chute, and then passed it thru the elevators again. Most of the mixers had been installed recently.

The stores that did grinding realized a larger margin of profit than the stores that did no grinding. Average net sales of 22 stores that

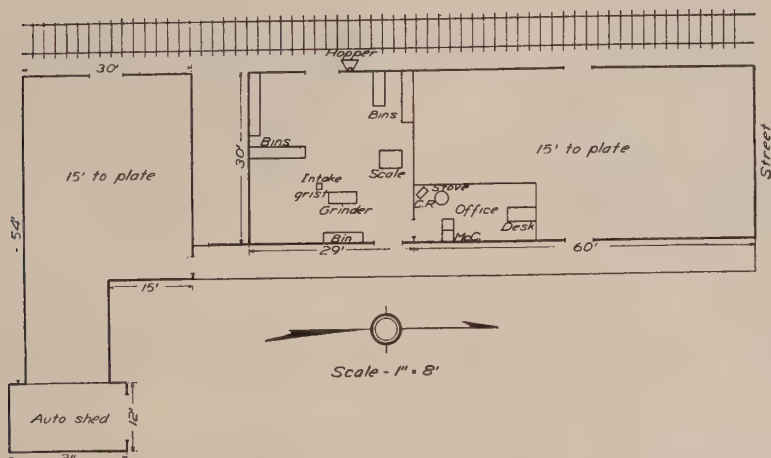
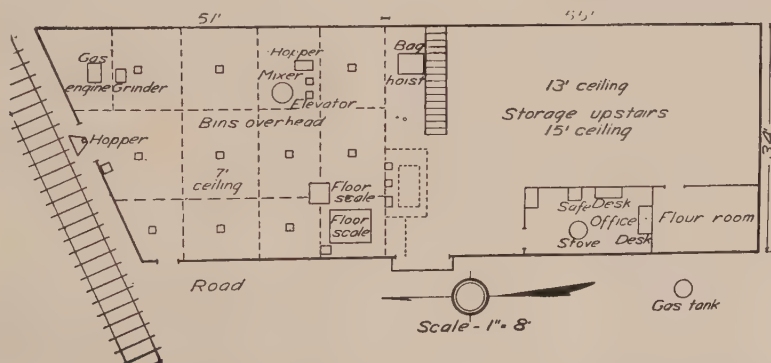
did grinding were \$103,371, and of 22 stores that did no grinding, were \$75,796. The author states that the stores doing grinding were able to make savings by purchasing straight cars of bulk feed and mixing their own rations.

Plans suggested by the author for two types of store are given in the engravings herewith.

**DAMP WHEAT** always carries a hazard for the buyer and shipper who has been too eager to help out the grower by taking the stuff off his hands. This season to date terminal buyers have been taking the wet and off grade wheat at a fair discount, but just recently the basis was lowered sharply at Southwestern markets when an apparent scarcity of elevator room loomed up; and country shippers can not expect future shipments to be sold as favorably as the earlier arrivals. When terminal buyers lower their price for the damp grain the country buyer must pass the burden on to the one responsible by taking a bigger discount at the wagon. Watch the quotations for off grades.

## New Trade-Marks for Feedstuffs.

**BOONVILLE MILLS CO.**, Boonville, Mo., filed trade mark Serial No. 284,668 the words "Red Head" over drawing of head of chicken to describe poultry feed.



Floor Plans of Two Feed Grinding Stores.

## CHICK - FEEDS

Starting and Growing Mashers  
Emery Thierwechter Co.  
Oak Harbor, Ohio

## HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats  
GROUND FEEDS  
Straight Cars Mixed Cars  
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SAVANNAH  
DALLAS



## Feed Grinder

HARVARD, ILL.—James Keeler's feed mill was destroyed by fire.

FULTON, ILL.—Erection of Richard Dale's feed mill and store has started.

SPENCER, N. Y.—S. Alfred Seeley, whose feed mill burned, plans to rebuild.

PHILLIPS, WIS.—Rabenovich's department store is building to house a grinder and feed warehouse.

DAWSON, GA.—M. C. Edwards is establishing an electrically operated feed manufacturing plant.

KENTON, O.—W. B. Gramlich has completed reconstruction of his plant and is again doing custom grinding.

OKOLONA, O.—Henry Oehus is installing a complete feed outfit. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

HEBRON, NEB.—Maple Bros. have purchased the Hebron Mills. They will raze the old plant and erect a three-story feed mill.

CARDINGTON, O.—J. G. Mills Feed Store has purchased a sheller and elevating equipment from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

MT. VERNON, WASH.—Pioneer Seed & Feed Co. has been capitalized for \$15,000 to take over the recently formed Valley Feed & Seed Company.

MUNCIE, IND.—Indiana Flour & Feed Co. has purchased the Eureka corn cutter and grader to be installed by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

PLEASANT HILL, O.—Minton Service station is installing a hammer mill, Sidney Corn sheller, Elevator and mixer, with the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. holding the contract.

VERSAILLES, IND.—Versailles Feed Co. has moved to the old Versailles Milling Co. building where it carries a complete line of feeds and does custom grinding 6 days a week.

HAMILTON, ILL.—Leroy Feed Mill has purchased a half-ton capacity feed mixer for installation in its new building which is rapidly nearing completion. Machinery retained from the old mill has been moved into the new plant. Three bins each of 1,000 bus. capacity, provide grain storage at the new plant.

### A New Type of Molasses Mixer.

In mixing molasses with ground feeds it is essential that the fine material be thoroly impregnated with the sweetening ingredient without forming small balls, that the proportion of molasses used be under control and that the machine have sufficient capacity running cold.

By a radical departure from earlier inventions by the introduction of the molasses thru the central hollow shaft of the agitator the Puritan Mixer shown in the engravings herewith makes it possible to accomplish thoro mixing in an accurate proportion.

The force and thoroughness of the mixing will be understood when we consider that all the power of a 25-hp. Fairbanks-Morse Motor running 1200 r.p.m. is exerted in the short space of a mixing cylinder 4 ft. long and 22 ins. in diameter, by means of a battery of 28 beaters of special design firmly locked on a square



Rotor of Mixer with 28 Beaters.

shaft that is hollow with 64 holes for ingress of the molasses. The liquid can not touch the sides of the mixer without first working thru the mass of dry feed. The ends of the cylinder are of heavy cast iron held in position by three rods, and carry the S. K. F. self aligning ball bearings for the central shaft. A clean cut door on the side of the body permits easy and

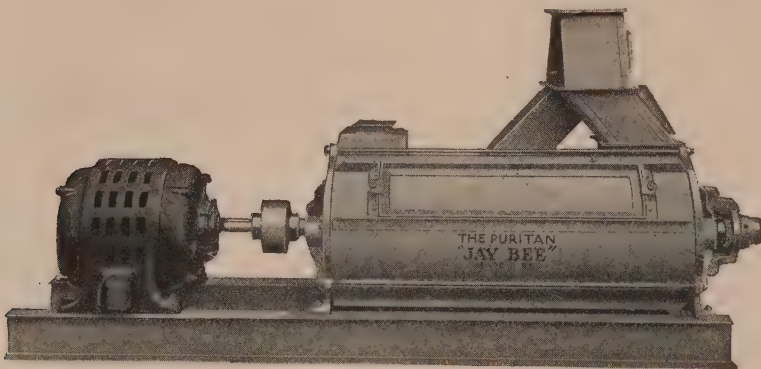
quick cleaning of the machine. The direct-connected mounting of the motor on I-beams with the mixer facilitates installation. Feed that it is desired not to mix with molasses can pass the mixer thru a by-pass that is provided, saving spouting in some cases.

The pump of the Puritan Jay Bee Mixer was specially designed, with some of the characteristics of both a rotary and turbine pump. It is made of grey castings  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick with flanged connections to receive the pipe. The rotor of the pump is made in two sections and has six impeller blades made of steel  $\frac{5}{8}$  by 3 ins., on a 1 and  $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch shaft in bronze bearings driven by a  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor running 900 r.p.m. thru a silent chain operating in a housing to prevent injury to workmen.

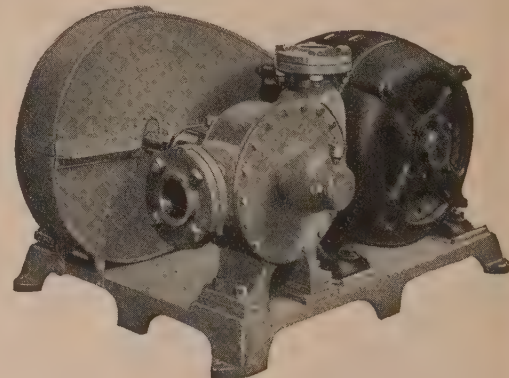
To reduce the amount of molasses going from the pump to the mixer the operator runs the excess molasses thru a by-pass connected to the pipe leading valve. The by-pass is equipped with a spring-laden valve which may be adjusted quickly to any desired pressure, as determined by a diaphragm gage located at a convenient point. In this way the operator may have any gallonage passing the machine that he may desire! A Niagara Meter supplied with the machine indicates to the operator controlling the flow how much molasses is being put into the mixer.

For its size this mixer has surprising capacity. The manufacturers are willing to guarantee that with alfalfa 7,500 lbs., and with ground oats, corn, barley, hay and shorts 10,000 lbs., per hour, will be turned out. The molasses pump has a guaranteed capacity of 20 gallons per minute under 125 lbs. pressure.

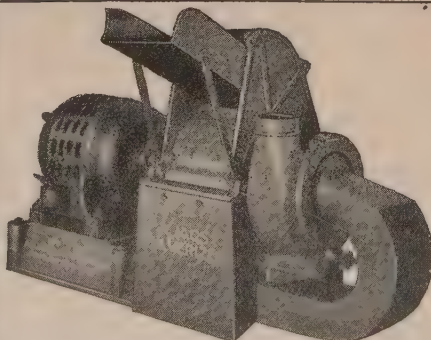
The Puritan Jay Bee Molasses Mixer is manufactured by the Puritan Mfg. Co. expressly for J. B. Sedberry, Inc., who, with the various Jay Bee sales organizations, are the sole distributors, and who will sell the mixer thru their regular "Jay Bee" organization. The mixer is now ready for delivery. Readers of the Journal can obtain full particulars by addressing J. B. Sedberry, Inc., builders of the well known Jay Bee Hammer Mill.



Molasses Mixer on I Beams with 25-h.p. Motor.



Rotary Molasses Pump and Motor.



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The Jacobson Beaters consist of alloy steel blades assembled on a sleeve or bushing with spacer rings—a convenient unit that may be quickly reversed or changed. It has four cutting corners and comes in weights and thicknesses suitable for different types of grinding. Utilizing the patented Jacobson Cutting Plate, these famous Grinders will handle everything from oats to wood chips, at a low operating cost.

Write today for new booklets describing the "AJACS" and other Jacobson Grinders.

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Grinding Pays in Many Ways



## Effect of Receipts on Corn Price.

By G. S. SHEPHERD.

Evidence is at hand to show that since 1885 the seasonal price rise has steadily been growing greater. In the Federal Trade Commission report on the grain trade, Vol. VI, page 70, the 30-year period, 1885 to 1915, has been divided into three decades and the seasonal price rise for each decade separately found. And we may find the average seasonal price rise for the two nearly normal recent years, 1921-22 and 1922-23, by reference to the graphs of recent years shown in previous pages of this appendix. If the price rise from winter to summer for these periods be expressed in each case as a percentage of the January price, the results may be tabulated as shown below:

First decade, 1885-1895—	14 per cent.
Second decade, 1895-1905—	18 per cent.
Third decade, 1905-1915—	22 per cent.
1921-22 and 1922-23—	29 per cent. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>From Reports Nos. 1 and 4, previously mentioned.

That is, the rise has more than doubled since 1885. What has been the reason for this increase? Some data given on page 85 of the same report give us a clue. These data show that, if the corn crop disposal year be regarded as running from November to the following October and this 12-month period divided into two halves, then the proportion of the year's total receipts received in each of the two halves for the decades considered before, is as shown below. We have added a fourth period, 1922 to 1925, inclusive.

### PER CENT INSPECTED IN CHICAGO.

	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Total
First decade, 1885 to 1899	39	61	100
Second decade, 1895 to 1905	41.5	58.5	100
Third decade, 1905 to 1915	54	46	100
1922 to 1925	58.9	41.1	100

This shows that there has been a change since the early days. Until 1905, an average of three-fifths of the corn marketed thru Chicago did not reach Chicago until the second half of the disposal season; only recently have the winter marketings outweighed the summer, but now the proportions in the first decade are almost reversed. That is, about three-fifths of the corn sent to Chicago gets there in the first half of the season, from November to April, inclusive.

Without going into the causes of this heavier winter marketing of corn of recent years, we may simply draw attention to the connection between this fact and the fact of the increased seasonal swing of recent years that has accompanied it. It means several things.

It means that the storage of corn is not profitable purely in itself, so to speak; it is chiefly profitable because enough farmers do not practice it—because nearly 60 per cent of the corn that goes to market gets there too soon, in the winter half of the year.

If farmers now were to hold their corn for the summer months to as great an extent as they did in the '90's, and the same "flattening" of the seasonal curve resulted, it would mean that they would generally hold at a loss. The price rise from December to August would be so much less than occurs now that altho a somewhat higher price would be secured by holding until summer, it might cost more than this rise to get it. Farmers would hold, but at a loss. As the situation is now, however, farmers appear to sell too soon, at a loss.

The ideal situation would be for farmers not to sell heavily in the winter, but to hold just enough over to the following summer so that the resulting price rise would just cover the cost of storing.

The question might be asked, why does this condition not exist now? The reasons are numerous. Some of them are: Some farmers have not the facilities for storing; others are rent-

ing, with contracts expiring March 1, so they have to sell their corn before that date; others have corn that might not store well because of its high moisture content; others feel that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"—that 55 cents cash for wet corn in the winter is better than the possibility of 85 cents for dry corn the following summer; they may have lost money once or twice storing after a short crop year, or at some other unfavorable time; and so on.—Circular No. 113, Iowa State College of Agriculture.

## Cottonseed Advancing in Memphis Pit.

Memphis, Tenn., July 20.—Cottonseed in fairly active trading during the past week advanced steadily in sympathy with higher meal, oil and cotton, closing the review period \$1.50 to \$2.70 a ton up. Outside orders were more generally on the selling side, thru Wednesday, and buying was supplied by locals against simultaneous sales of meal on a difference of about 75c per ton, which is abnormally small. On Friday and Saturday, buying interest came from a considerably wider territory on the strength in cotton, and some short covering resulted in Saturday's highs at a little above \$41. Cottonseed against present products values show a gross possibility of about \$50, and some of the larger crushing interests have bought seed during the past year steadily on a gross working cost of \$7.75.

The trade generally feels that seed are probably now on a fairly satisfactory merchandising basis, and while values are considerably above an average opening price for early gathered new crop seed, movement to the mills has not been free during the past year or so at below these levels. Up until lately there has been some trading in cottonseed against fluctuating grain values, but it is apparent now that the action of the cotton market and reports from the growing crop will supply the real incentives.

At \$40 Memphis, cottonseed meal is not high, and on the other hand some think \$40 has discounted all bullish to date. Mill selling in this section is more talked about than actual, but Texas stuff is moving in fair volume to the ports, and the Houston market was reported today at \$39.25 for slab. Trade buying slowed up some about the middle of the week, but it is apparent that stocks with consumers are not large and any unfavorable crop news could advance present levels considerably.

## For these 6 Reasons Your Feed Grinder Should be a Monarch Attrition Mill

- (1) It is the most Profitable.
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- (3) It grinds faster.
- (4) It produces cool, uniform feed.
- (5) It uses less H. P. per ton, and costs the least to operate and maintain.
- (6) It is built by a company with more than twenty-five years' experience, building feed grinders, and is recognized by dealers as America's Most Profitable Feed Grinder.

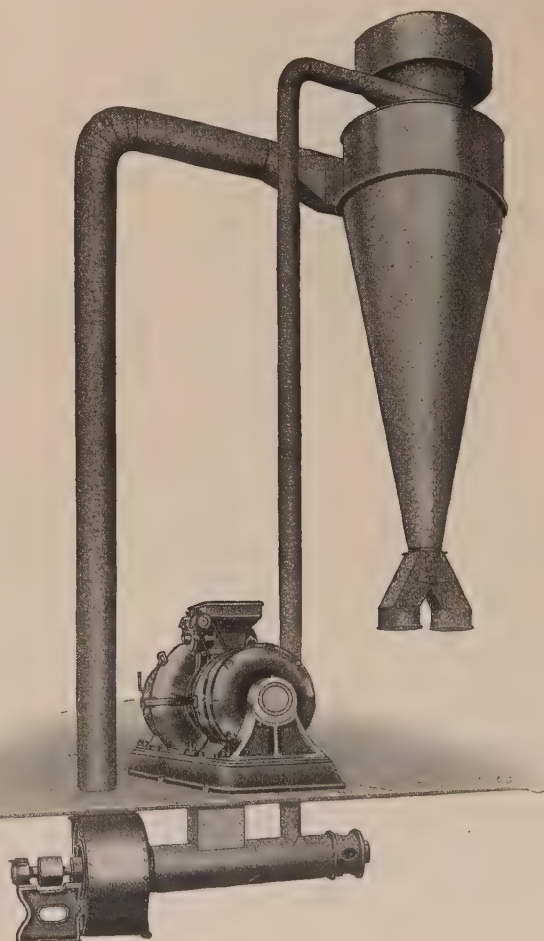
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Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

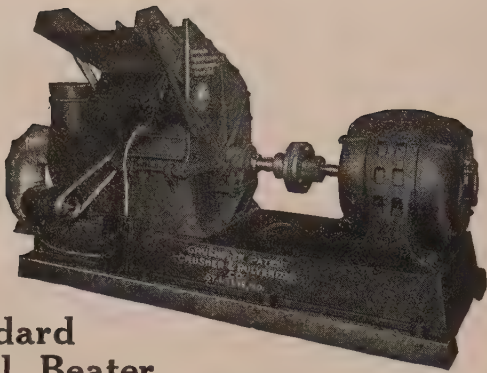
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### New Standard Whirl Beater Custom Hammer Mill

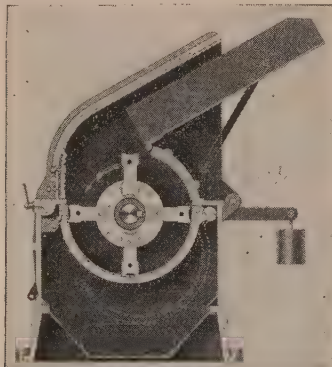
with built-in spout magnet and enclosed type generator, new patented quick-change screen arrangement and new saw toothed double ended hammers. A full fledged hammer mill with over 45 years of successful performance. Needs no introduction and has never failed to get the business for Gruendler users over that of any other known principle of grinding in custom mills, elevators and commercial feed mills throughout America and known as

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### America's Leading Hammer Mill

*A Mill Without a Competitor*

Do not be influenced by comparisons with old style Gruendler Mills, of which there are many thousands still in successful operation, as against present day methods and modern improvements that are the outstanding features of "GRUENDLER PROGRESS" today.



Gruendler Correct Principle

As pioneers of the Swing Hammer principle and as manufacturers of over 70 different types and sizes for various industries, the Gruendler is still at the top as the most profitable Grinder that money can buy regardless of cost.

#### GUARANTEE

Gruendler Standard Whirl Beater custom Grinder guaranteed to give the greatest capacity and the most uniform fineness power for power over that of any known principle and will install anywhere on thirty days' trial along side of any mill you are now operating and no strings attached.

All sorts of claims are being made by Hammer Mills recently placed on the market, but anyone wishing to install mills for comparative tests, which are usually expensive to operator, will find Gruendler ready to meet the requirements.

Write for further particulars and let us explain fully in order that you may compare with your present equipment.

**GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**  
2915-17 North Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

*A Gruendler hammer mill for every grinding need in elevator, custom feed mills or commercial feed plants.*

Established 187

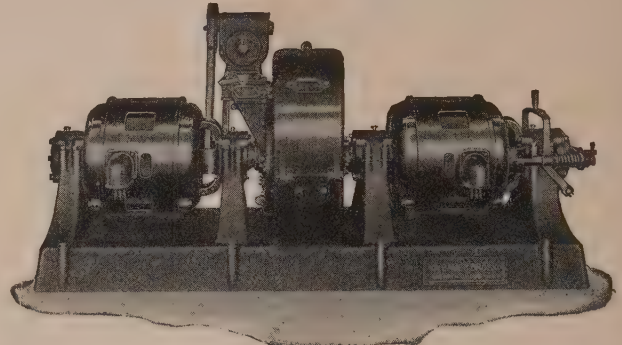
*Bauer*

Established 1878

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ALEMITE LUBRICATION



BELT AND MOTOR DRIVE

SEVEN SIZES

Interior easily accessible. Automatic quick release, pressure relief springs.

Feeder is ball bearing, noiseless, has bronze gear with hardened steel worm.

Suspended motor construction. Rotor and stator always centered. Ammeter with all Motor Mills.

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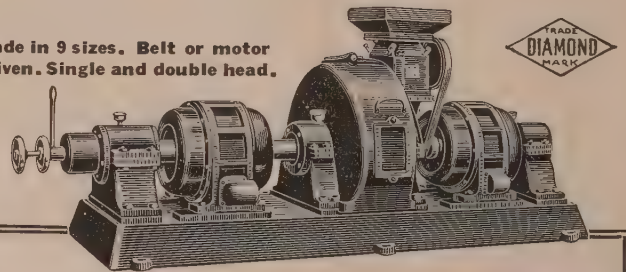
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"BAUER" HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Springfield

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Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



#### "OUR DIAMOND MILL IS DOING

fine work and we want to thank you for the favor you did in selling us this good outfit"—say Christman Bros. of Tony, Wisconsin. Select the DIAMOND MILL for all grinding purposes.

**Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.**

## For European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products  
best and most reliable information is  
found in the daily

### "German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be  
sent by

**Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung**  
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany



## The Scientific Storing of Feeds and Grains

(From Address by W. R. Young,\* of Zeleny Thermometer Co., Before American Feed Manufacturers)

Each year sees larger quantities of grains of all kinds arriving at the elevator with a moisture content that is considerably in excess of what might be called even a fair condition, but all and elevator owners seem convinced that this condition is going to continue, as indicated by the installation of driers, separators, cleaners, washers, and other up-to-the-minute and recent day methods of equipment that will permit accepting grains not in the condition that will permit of them being put in a tank or bin or any period with safety, without first going thru a routine of drying, cleaning and separating, all of which is added expense which reflects in the price the farmer receives per bushel, and in turn affects the three or four or ix cents per bushel the farmer thought he had made by harvesting his grain by modern methods.

**Temperature Effects.**—If the temperature in the bin is above 32° it is not long before an action takes place that causes heating which increases with comparative rapidity. The temperature of the grain itself may be such that it is favorable to the well known weevil setting up operations, or it may be due to the dust accumulation directly under the spout in filling, or to having drawn off some of the contents of the bin which have mixed parts of the bin having low temperatures with those having higher temperatures or vice versa, which could cause slight condensation to gather on the kernels, and if the contents of the bin was not disturbed again for ten days or two weeks it would not be surprising to find a change in the temperature of the contents of the bin in that time, and if it is desired to make sure as to whether any change has taken place it is necessary to again draw off one, two, four, or five thousand bushels, all of which may indicate by its condition that no change has or is taking place. As a matter of fact, this kind of test is often misleading for two reasons, because there is no record or knowledge of what the temperature of the grain or the surrounding temperature was when the bin was filled, and it is possible to have, and as a general rule the contents of a bin will have, various temperatures due to having been filled at different times and under varying temperatures.

**Value of a Record.**—Not knowing the temperature of the grain or the surrounding temperatures on the day it was put in the bin, there may be a vast difference between that temperature and that of the day on which it is being drawn off for the test. The surrounding temperature may be 15, 25 or even 40 or more degrees higher or lower when the test is made, in which case the contents of the bin will indicate a temperature to the touch that will be correspondingly cool or warm as the case may be.

It is a well known fact that if a bin is filled in any given temperature and not disturbed, the temperature will remain practically unchanged over a period of months if the condition of the grain is perfect, (the moisture content being not greater than 12%) free from dust and weevil, and the walls and bottom of the bin are perfectly dry when it is filled.

To draw off a few thousand bushels from a bin and not empty it entirely is a mistake, as by drawing off a few thousand bushels the normalcy of the contents of the bin has been disturbed as the movement of the grain when being drawn off is in most cases a funnel shape movement from the top thru the center to the bottom. Therefore, it is wholly possible for a test to be made and a hot spot not indicate itself unless the entire contents of the bin are drawn off.

This condition and its results are clearly demonstrated in the many instances on record of where the operating and milling practice has been to load and draw off a bin frequently, and when finally an attempt was made to empty the bin it was found necessary to enter the bin with a pick and shovel to loosen and free the contents, which extended from the walls to the path of the draw off whether the bin had a center or side draw off, and it is needless for me to mention the value of the contents of that particular bin for food or for feed stuffs of any kind.

The elevator owner can equip his bins with a system that will at all times tell him the condition of the contents of his bins as far as the temperature is concerned from the bottom to the top at points five feet apart. While this particular temperature system has been on the market twenty-five years and proven itself practical and reliable and accurate to within one-half of one per cent, yet it has never been in greater demand than now, and is in fact almost as necessary in the elevator of today as a spare

tire on an automobile, when the recently valuable authoritative information relative to the temperature in which wheat can be allowed to remain without affecting the baking qualities of flour made from it, or the nutritive values of grain feed base.

**Heat Limit 103 Degrees.**—A well known agricultural college has found that a temperature of 103° begins to deteriorate the baking qualities of flour made from wheat that has been subjected to that temperature in a bin, and at 115° the baking qualities have been practically destroyed, and strange as it may seem a temperature of 115° has no visible effect on the kernel that in any way indicates that it is not in perfect condition for making most excellent flour. Is it any wonder then that there have been unexplainable causes for the complaint received regarding the flour from reputable mills not being made the same all the time, and that at times it is impossible to make a loaf of bread or a cake that is fit to eat. How many flour and feed men when such complaints have come back stopped long enough to wonder if the complaint could be the result of wheat having reached a temperature of between 103° and 115°? Isn't it a fact that on numerous occasions they have ground grain that was known to be quite warm without knowing definitely what the temperature of that wheat was when it first began its journey down through the bin to the conveyor belt?

Unless bins were equipped with a temperature system they were absolutely helpless and it was practically impossible for them to know what the temperature of that grain was before it came out of the bin. They were not particularly interested, at that time, because the appearance of the wheat was perfect, but, after hearing what I have read, I am sure they are going to investigate and do some experimenting in their own laboratories. If they find what I have reported to be a fact I am sure they are going to be interested in and very desirous of having bins equipped with a system that will at all times enable them to know the temperature of the contents of bins scientifically, accurately and regularly.

**When to Turn Grain Over.**—"At what temperature should various grains be handled to aerate and condition them?" Until recently that question has been answered by saying that no definite temperature could be given as a guide, for the reason that grain and seed were put in bins at all seasons of the year, which meant that temperatures were at variance in the different months and in different sections of the country. This information was always given, that if the contents of any bin showing a rise in temperature of 15° were given attention and elevated that there would be no danger of damage. We now have learned that this information was in some respects in error as the temperature of any grains or seed should not be allowed to rise above 100°, and that where the temperature rise of 15° does not equal or exceed 100° the rise is sufficient to warrant turning to prevent damage by heat. However, if grains are taken into the bins on a day when the surrounding temperature is 95°, and after having been in the bins a week, two weeks, or a month, it shows a rise in temperature of 5°, that is the limit, and it must be given preferred attention if it is wheat especially, and, no doubt, no mistake would be made in giving rye, barley, oats and buckwheat the same consideration and attention. Corn and beans, however, can be so far as is known today handled on the old instructions of turning on a rise of 15° from that recorded 24 hours after being put in the bin.

When it is possible to know the temperature of the contents of a bin the operator can discourage the weevil to take up residence in the bin. It is generally conceded that the temperature most favorable to the weevil to take up abode in a bin is 100°. This being true, and it being possible to obtain the temperature of a bin, and such temperature is 50° or less, there is not much danger of the weevil being very active, and as long as there is no indicated rise in the temperature the contents of the bin do not have to be disturbed, and especially at a time when the external temperature is at 80° or 85° which is sure to cause the temperature of the contents of the bin so handled to change upwardly and for reasons explained previously the temperature would have every reason to continue to rise due to the gathering of condensation, and as it continued to rise would be more and more favorable to the weevil. It, however, is not to be taken for granted that the temperature would continue to rise, and while there are many times it does there are just as many that it does not. If a bin has been filled in a temperature favorable

to the weevil, and due to his working, a temperature rise is indicated, his activity can be very substantially discouraged by elevating the contents of the bin in temperatures not favorable to him. While this method is detrimental from a standpoint of introducing mois-

## J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal  
Brokerage Exclusively  
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## Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.

Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

## Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

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## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



**"COMBINATION" MILLS**  
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried,	Linseed meal, cake
semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate,	Minerals
phosphate	Mineral mixtures
Cocoanut oil meal,	Molasses,
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal,
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal,	Potassium, chlorid
cake	Iodide
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Screenings
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



ture conditions, which might set up heating, it is possible to guard against the temperature rise causing damage by elevating, whereas with a weevil infected bin, the operator is obliged to adopt the lesser of two evils to exterminate him—elevate and cool, or elevate and treat with insecticide, and experience of short duration will enable him to determine the cause of a rise in temperature between moisture and weevil working.

If it is weevil he can prepare to apply some proven insecticide when obliged to elevate and his troubles are usually over with one elevation. If, however, it is found the temperature rise is due to moisture, trouble is possibly not over until contents of the bin have been run over the drier. It is, however, generally the case that one elevation will be sufficient to normalize the condition and that the contents of the bin will remain in condition indefinitely after the first necessary elevation.

**Unnecessary handling** of grains of any kind in storage when their condition is known is to be discouraged, not only for the reason of the great possibility of causing unfavorable conditions to be introduced to perfect conditions, but for the reason that the loss sustained with each handling or elevating is of proportions worthy of earnest effort to eliminate.

**Loss in Elevation.**—Every time grain is elevated for any reason there is a kernel, dust and breakage loss amounting to two ounces per bushel, multiplying this two ounces by the bushel capacity of the bin, which we will assume to be 15,000 bus., equals 30,000 ounces, which divided by 16, the number of ounces in a pound, equals 1,875 pounds or thirty-one and a quarter bus. weight loss based on a standard of sixty pounds to the bushel. If the figure sounds large divide it by three and there is yet a loss that is worthy of an endeavor to save.

Nothing has been said about power costs, mechanical wear, or deterioration of the friction on the conveyor belts, all of which are worth reckoning with.

Why not increase the life of the conveyor belt by reducing the number of miles it is run unnecessarily each year.

I used as a basis for illustration a bin or tank having a capacity of 15,000 bus., which would be in a size approximately 75 feet high and 19 feet diameter, which compared with the average bin built today would be small, therefore, the handling loss per tank will increase rather than decrease when made on the bin capacity of the average mill and elevator of today.

**Future Superintendents to Be College Graduates.**—As the milestones of time pass swiftly

by, each one marking the passing of the old and practical methods, the superintendents who have been elevated to that position by virtue of having attained the top rung of the ladder of hard knocks and long experience and a recognition of the long and faithful service, practical knowledge and sound judgment, are called to join the ranks of those who have passed to the great beyond. The time is not far distant when the newly appointed superintendent will be a technically trained man possessing a diploma issued by the faculty of the agricultural college which he attended that he is thoroughly qualified to hold the position of head miller superintendent or chemist and has specialized in feed and food formulas, such a man, however, has no knowledge whatever of the mechanical facilities necessary for the proper handling of grains in a feed mill or elevator as had the former superintendent and as a result the scope of responsibility of the plant engineer is increased and the engineer's knowledge of the proper maintenance of machinery is at once shown by the decreased expense in repairs and replacements.

**Importance of Knowing the Temperature.**—Have you ever given a thought to how much a kernel of grain or seed of any kind resembles a human being? How many of us present here today would survive if our temperature were to register 106°. I think you will agree we would not be much interested in what was going on about us, and that our condition would be pronounced critical, if not hopeless. This same condition is true of grain and feed, if the temperature for any reason reaches 106° you have got a very sick patient on your hands, and if you have no way of taking the temperature of your patient, you are most apt to sustain a loss, but if you are equipped to read the temperature regularly and record it, you are able to take such action as will prevent the temperature reaching the danger point, and the grain or feed that has been in your bins for a period of months is loaded out with a clean bill of health due to having been scientifically cared for while in your bins. Anything worth doing, is worth doing well, and anything that is worth doing well, is worth doing scientifically, and thus benefit your annual financial statement in the profit column.

Wheat straw insulation board is being manufactured at the rate of 125,000 square feet a day by a St. Joseph, Mo., firm which recently contracted for 30,000 tons of straw. Farm builders of stock houses are reported good buyers.

### Commodity Rate for Blackstrap.

Materially lower rates on blackstrap molasses from Atlantic ports to feed mills in Pennsylvania and New York are at stake in the petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission to put that product on a commodity rate instead of the present sixth class rate.

The milling concerns have protested to the commission that present rates are unreasonable.

Those vitally interested in the protest who filed the complaint are: Corn Exchange of Buffalo, Inc., New York State Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, Ralston Purina Co., Inc., Eastern States Co-operative Milling Co., Maritime Milling Co., Black Rock Milling Corporation, Park & Pollard Co., Inc., all of Buffalo, N. Y., John W. Eshelman & Sons, of Lancaster and York, Pa., Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., of Waverly, N. Y., Beacon Milling Co., of Cayuga, N. Y., Elmore Milling Co., Inc., of Oneonta, N. Y., D. H. Grandin Milling Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., James H. Gray Milling Co., Inc., of Springville, N. Y., and the Farmers' Syndicate, Inc., of Cortland, N. Y.

**French import duties** on wheat and wheat products have been increased from 35 to 50 francs on 100 gross kilos of wheat and 60 to 80 francs on crushed grain containing more than 10% of meal.

**The National Milling Co.** has awarded a \$1,666 annual fellowship to Purdue University for development and distribution of new and improved varieties of soft red winter wheat.

**U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.**, thru shares, has acquired the Kentucky Alcohol Corp., subsidiary of the National Distillers' Products Corp. The Kentucky company owns and operates a plant near New Orleans, La., and bonded warehouses and denaturing plants at Peoria, Ill., and Louisville, Ky.

## Since their introduction

a few months ago, the Munson High Speed Single Runner Attrition Mills have made a decided hit.

Manufactured by a concern who have been making attrition mills for over thirty years, these new mills have all of the latest features and improvements.

Capacities are the same per horsepower as with the larger double runner mills—there is not the objectionable wear to the intake disc as all stock is fed through the stationary side—and the price is extremely moderate.

In addition they are easily hooked up with exhauster and pneumatic sacker if so desired.

Shall we send you descriptive literature and prices? No obligation to you—no trouble to us.

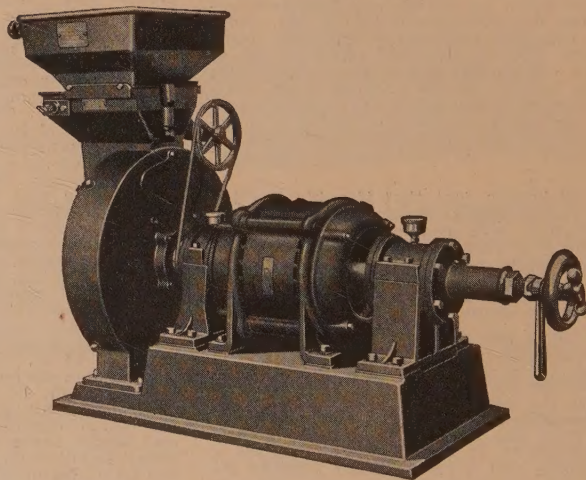
## MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825

UTICA, N. Y.

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A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.; General Mill Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
Sidney Mill Mch. Co., Sidney, O.



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Send us more information about the  
High Speed Single Runner Mill.

Name..... Address.....

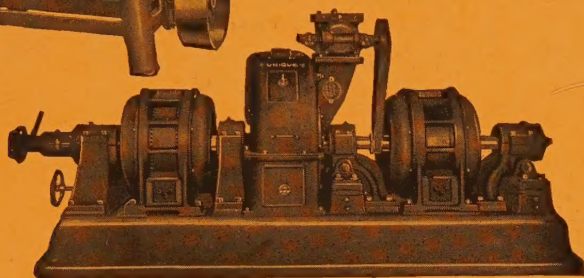
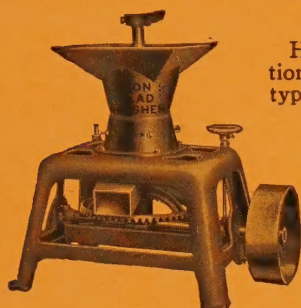


# OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

## FEED GRINDERS

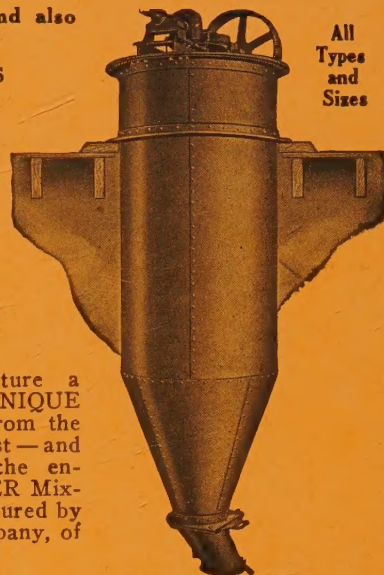
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



## FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All  
Types  
and  
Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

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## The HAINES feed MIXER

THE MIX IS ALWAYS  
VISIBLE

A self-contained unit shipped completely assembled ready for operation as soon as connected to power. No extra parts or elevators necessary. No mill-wright labor required. Easily set up or moved.

Manufactured in two sizes:  
No. 1 Mixer capacity 50 cubic feet or 40 bushels.  
No. 3 Mixer capacity 100 cubic feet or 80 bushels.  
Either size furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor and reduction gears for independent operation.

WE WANT LIVE SALES REPRESENTATION IN  
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## "Cascade" 4-in-1 Feed Mixer

Loads, mixes,  
sacks, packs

No. 1  
1000-1300 lb.  
3 H. P.

No. 2  
2000-2750 lb.  
5 H. P.



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No elevator or "fixin's" to buy and install. Bolt it to floor, put on the belt and all's ready to make good feeds the easiest, quickest and cheapest way.

1000—1300 lb. batch in 15 minutes.  
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**S. HOWES CO., INC.**  
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.  
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

**THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.**  
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# "Built by Link-Belt"

TO men throughout American industries the phrase "Built by Link-Belt" has become synonymous with dependable performance. The Company's policy, pursued for more than 50 years, has earned for Link-Belt products a justified reputation for reliability.

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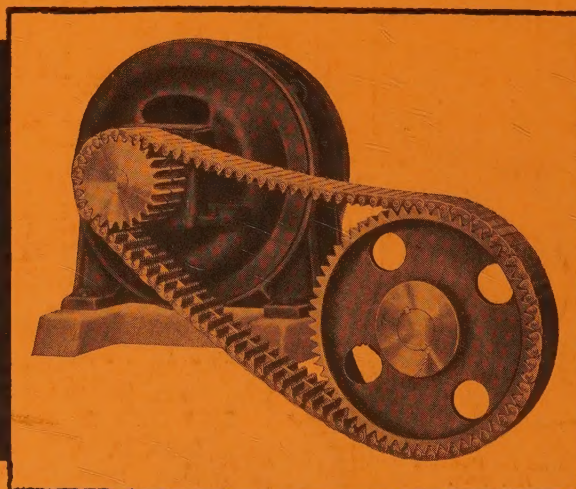
Link-Belt Silent Chain is today upholding, in every industry, its reputation as the ideal drive because "it stands the test of time" in service. Many drives have been giving trouble-free service for 5, 10, 15 to 20 years.

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Send for Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive Data Book No. 125 and Stock List No. 725.

Look for the name on the washers; look for the bushings in the joints.



Parts of the Link-Belt Silent Chain.



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